The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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PRICE OF PEACE IS FIXED BY MR. DAY.

Secretary of State Outlines Terms That Are Extremely Lenient to the Vanquished Nation, and Which President McKinley Is Said to Favor.

PROPOSE THAT AMERICA RETIRE FROM THE EAST

Would Relinquish the Philippines and Waive a Cash Indemnity and Spain in Turn Is to Abandon Her Possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

PRESIDENT FINDS THAT ALREADY THE PLAN IS OPPOSED.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Secretary Day has prepared an answer to Spain, which he hopes will secure the approval of the Cabinet tomorrow. It is not in line with general public sentiment, and apparently stretches generosity to a point which the people may not at once appreciate.

Secretary Day proposes that the United States shall insist upon the independence of Cuba, with this country as the sponsor for the new government.

He also suggests the cession of Porto Rico to the United States absolutely, thus destroying Spanish sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere.

His plan involves the retention merely of a coaling station in the Philippines.

Money indemnity is waived, and the Philippines are to be given back to Spain in consideration of the immediate evacuation of Havana, so that the work of relieving the starving people there may begin at once.

The tail goes with the hide, of course, and the Ladrones and Carolines also revert to Spain, but possibly with the exception of another coaling station.

This peace plan is not as yet an administration measure, but is Secretary Day's idea of extreme mercy to a prostrate foe.

President Favors the Terms.

The plan appears to have, however, the sanction of the President, to a certain extent, and hence it is asserted in influential quarters tonight that this is the answer which will be made to Spain.

The Cabinet is by no means a unit in regard to the Philippines. Secretary Day, as said, only wants a coaling station. Secretary Long goes a step further and insists upon the retention of a port for a fully equipped naval station. Secretaries Alger and Wilson believe the whole group of islands should be retained by the United States, in consideration of which a money indemnity might be waived, especially in view of the fact that to get money out of Spain would be like the proverbial process of extracting blood from a turnip. Secretaries Bliss and Gage and Attorney General Griggs have not committed themselves. Postmaster General Smith is inclined to favor annexation of the Philippines, but is not vehement on that point.

The President, as usual, is non-committal, but from the tenor of his questions to Congressional callers today it appears probable that he is satisfied with Secretary Day's mild-mannered policy. The President asked several of his callers if they did not think, in view of the acquisition of Porto Rico and Hawaii that the United States would have enough of a problem on its hands in managing these islands without attempting to exercise governmental supervision over a group of islands populated almost exclusively by uncivilized natives, 7,000 miles away from the Western continental coast line.

President McKinley asked his callers repeatedly if they did not think that after three or four years the people would regret such a burden and would blame the administration which had incurred it.

People Will Protest.

It was rather significant that most of the Congressional callers gave negative answers to these two questions, and expressed the opinion that the people of the United States would not be satisfied if by any process whatsoever the Philippines are returned to the vicious rule of Spain. The attention of the President was called to the fact that the Spanish government had been a miserable failure for 200 years. If, therefore, the islands should be returned to Spain, and that government should continue the same vicious system which has produced revolution after revolution, not only in Cuba, but in the Philippines, the civilized world would hold the United States responsible, because it had it in its power to stop the iniquity, and failed to do so.

The President has today given careful attention to suggestions of this character, and hence he may not adopt Secretary Day's plan at the present time, although he undoubtedly looked upon it with considerable favor.

The division in the Cabinet amounts to but little, for if the President and Secretary of State are firmly committed to any line of policy, they are apt to carry it through without any serious opposition. The President has been greatly exercised ever since the war began by the condition of affairs among the starving people of Cuba. In fact, when the war first began, he was considering a plan for sending relief ships on the theory that the Spaniards would receive them gratefully, and ever since then he has turned again and again to the humanitarian idea of relieving the starving people first, and then bringing to them the blessing of good government.

Afraid of the Fever.

The reports of the ravages of yellow fever at Santiago have influenced the President and the Secretary of State largely in their idea that more should be conceded at the present time than would ordinarily be the case when a victorious nation makes its terms of peace. The recent experiences at Santiago render it reasonably certain that Havana could not be captured without sacrificing thousands of men to yellow jack.

To avoid a yellow fever epidemic the army medical officers have declared that it is absolutely necessary to keep the troops away from Havana until at least the 1st of November. After that time it might take a month to dispose of Blanco's army, for with Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfugos in a triangle, connected by rail, the Spanish army could retreat from one place to another. Spain understands full well that no campaign against Havana can be inaugurated for at least two or three months.

In inclining toward the extremely peaceable peace proposed by Secretary Day the President takes into account the fact that the immediate evacuation of Havana or its surrender would mean the possibility of saving from starvation thousands of Cuban non-combatants, to say nothing of the saving of life among American soldiers after military operations in Havana Province are actually begun.

For all these reasons, Secretary Day's plan stands a good chance of becoming the administration policy, and accordingly it has been drafted in the form of an answer to the Spanish note for submission to the Cabinet at tomorrow's meeting.

To Delay a Settlement.

There is a strong movement on foot to persuade the President and his Cabinet to make Spain only a preliminary answer, leaving the disposition of the Philippines to be settled hereafter. It is pointed out that, although Spain has asked for terms of peace and has in effect, if not actually, proposed an armistice to secure that end, the Madrid government offers no pledge of good faith. It is strongly suggested to the President, therefore, that he should insist upon some material military advantage as the condition precedent to the negotiations for peace.

There are ample precedents for this. Spain could be required without violating the usages of nations to surrender either Havana or San Juan at the present time. The United States could then negotiate on the general question of indemnity alone, which covers the Philippines as a matter of course. Should Spain decline to accept the terms finally offered she could concentrate her energies on the defense of the peninsula, and the United States could send an expedition first to the Canaries and then to the continent.

On this theory Blanco at Havana and Macias at San Juan would simply evacuate their posts without surrendering their armies, and their troops could be returned to Spain under a flag of truce. In this way the United States would secure a pledge of good faith on the part of Spain, while, on the other hand, Spain would secure the services of 100,000 veteran troops with which to defend her home ports.

This would relieve the United States of the necessity of developing its Philippine policy in advance of detailed advices from Dewey and Merritt in regard to the situation in Manila. It would also avoid the possibility of European intervention during the progress of the negotiations, and would confine the terms of peace to Spain and the United States instead of making them an issue in European nations which have, or fancy they have, interests at stake in the Orient.

The President has given careful attention to this theory and it is not impossible that it may be adopted.

Cheap Peace Is Probable.

The indications are, however, that Secretary Day's mild proposition, which has already been carefully drafted, will be adopted by the Cabinet. The President and the Cabinet, including the Secretary of State, fully realize the fact that the drift of public sentiment in the United States is in favor of the retention of the Philippines, or, at least, the annihilation of Spanish power in these islands.

The President believes, however, that when the situation is fully understood by the people, and when the difficulty of colonial government is appreciated, there will be a change in sentiment.

If the Day plan is not adopted tomorrow it will be because popular expression has deferred it rather than defeated it, and a compromise answer will be submitted to Spain so that time may be given to educate the people up to the point of looking with calmness upon the spectacle of the Spanish flag waving over the scene of Dewey's brilliant exploits.

And to this end it is possible that the continuance of Spanish sovereignty may be coupled with something in the nature of an American protectorate. At all events annexation of the Philippines is not, just at the present time, a part of President McKinley's peace policy.

Cabinet Divided in Opinion.

New York, July 28.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says: "The Cabinet, which is being polled by the President on the questions relating to the character of the note to be sent to Spain through Ambassador Cambon and the terms upon which we should proceed with peace negotiations, is divided. The majority favor the sending of a brief answer to the Spanish question declaring that the United States is willing to talk peace and would like to hear the terms Spain proposes. The majority also favor the permanent retention of every Spanish colonial possession over which the American flag now flies. The Cabinet tonight stands as follows:

"For the permanent possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, the freedom of Cuba, and a naval base in the Canaries if Watson's squadron seizes those islands—Secretary Bliss, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Wilson.

"For Cuban freedom, the permanent retention of Porto Rico, and the permanent retention of the Island of Luzon—Secretary Day and Secretary Gage.

"For Cuban freedom, the permanent retention of Porto Rico, and a coaling station in the Philippines—Secretary Long, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Smith.

"The difference of opinion, it will be seen, is not serious, and the President's view will be the entire Cabinet's opinion when the Executive mind is once formed and expressed. Secretaries Day and Gage, for instance, differ only slightly with Secretaries Bliss, Alger, and Wilson, for the occupation of the Island of Luzon carries with it inevitably the occupation of all the Philippines. Attorney General Griggs hesitates over the Philippines proposition merely because, as the legal adviser of the administration, he sees opportunities for legal trouble.

"Significantly enough, not one member of the Cabinet questions the right of the United States to claim possession of at least a part of the Philippines. Any hesitancy there may be in the minds of some to take all the islands is born of a fear that the trouble entailed may be more than the islands are worth."

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

Condition of United States Troops at Santiago Causes Alarm in Washington.

REPORT FROM SHAFTER.

Death List Is Small in Proportion to the Number Who Are Suffering with Fever.

FOUR THOUSAND ARE ILL.

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, July 28.—To the Adjutant General of the Army: Condition for the 25th—Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,198; new cases of fever, 822; cases of fever returned to duty, 542.

Deaths—Private George H. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, Siboney, yellow fever; Corporal Thomas Roloson, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Beyers, Company G, Fifteenth Infantry, Clevreral, apoplexy. SHAFTER.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—According to the official health reports the condition of the troops in and about Santiago is such as to excite concern, because of the many new cases of fever. It is noted, however, that the death list is small in comparison with the number of those sick, and this seems to confirm the opinion of the army medical officers that a large percentage of the fever cases are malarial, while the yellow fever itself is of a mild type, with unusually low mortality.

Guantanamo's 7,000 Prisoners.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Santiago, July 28.—The government has taken possession of the 7,000 troops at Guantanamo. These include Linares' corps of eastern Cuba.

The Spanish prisoners here now number 12,000. There are 2,000 at Holguin.

The deportation of the Spanish troops here and at Guantanamo is expected to begin on Monday next.

The health of the Spaniards in the camps is improving, but many funerals are witnessed in the city, the deaths resulting mainly from starvation, exposure, and the native fevers.

The Town of Santiago is orderly.

Seaman Accidentally Killed.

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 28.—The body of Karl Anderson, seaman of the United States cruiser Brooklyn, was buried ashore here this morning. Anderson was killed by the accidental discharge of a Spanish one-pound shell, smuggled from one of the destroyed Spanish cruisers against the orders of Captain Cook.

The shell exploded on Tuesday while Anderson was hammering it in an effort to separate the cartridge and shell. Several of the Brooklyn's men were around at the time, but all escaped the flying fragments except Anderson. A number of the pieces entered his abdomen.

Convalescents Coming to Long Island.

New York, July 28.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

"The first contingent of convalescents from General Shafter's army will sail from Santiago next week for Montauk Point, L. I. The ravages of disease in the provinces have alarmed the War department, and all of Shafter's troops, as soon as they can be moved, will be brought North to the new camp selected by General Sternberg.

"The War department has been considering all day what troops shall be sent to Santiago for General Shafter. The department finally decided to send immune and Southern regiments to Santiago, and as these arrive the weakliest of General Shafter's army will be sent North to Montauk Point. All must be free of any taint of infection, and it will be weeks before any large portion of the Santiago army will find a resting place in the North.

"The alarmingly large number of sick in General Shafter's army is forcing the government to hurry preparations for the camp at Montauk Point. It is thought that the perfect isolation of Montauk Point, which is at the eastern end of Long Island, will remove all fear of State quarantine laws.

"Another Washington dispatch quotes Secretary Alger as saying none of Shafter's troops will be moved until fever conditions change."

AMERICAN CRUISER STOPS BRITISH SHIP IN BAY OF BISCAY.

Transport Carrying Troops to Gibraltar Is Allowed to Proceed—London Government Said to Have Known of Americans' Presence.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail says that the British transport Jelunga, carrying the Second Battalion of the Grenadier Guards from Southampton to Gibraltar, was stopped in the Bay of Biscay last week by an American cruiser, but was allowed to proceed after an examination, with apologies.

The Jelunga reembarked the First Battalion of the guards at Gibraltar, and continued to Alexandria, where it arrived yesterday, reporting the occurrence. The information is confirmed in London from an authoritative official source.

It is also stated that the British government had been aware for several days of the presence of American cruisers in the Bay of Biscay, but the matter has been kept secret.

ACTRESS MARIE TEMPEST WEDS

Becomes the Wife in London of Cosmo Stuart, Actor and Backer of Plays.

London, July 28.—Miss Marie Tempest, the actress and light opera singer, was privately married yesterday to Mr. Cosmo Stuart. Mr. Stuart is wealthy, and has figured as an actor and financial backer of plays, his latest venture being "Lord and Lady Algy" at the Comedy Theater, which is also being backed by Miss Fannie Ward, an American.

Tribune's Daily War History.

Friday, July 29, 1898.

Diplomatic—

It was stated in Washington last night that Secretary Day had drafted a reply to the Spanish government by the terms of which the United States will hold only a coaling station in the East should Cuba and Porto Rico be surrendered. The answer waives a cash indemnity.

Military—

It was reported yesterday from St. Thomas that the Porto Rico volunteers at Ponce had revolted and would not fight the Americans. There were no particulars of the battle which is supposed to have taken place there.

General Brooke sailed from Newport News for Porto Rico yesterday with reinforcements for Miles.

General Shafter reported yesterday that there were upward of 4,000 cases of illness in the army at Santiago. Of these 3,193 are mild cases of fever. The death rate is small. Alarm exists in Washington.

A report from Chickamauga last night stated that the men of the Fifth Illinois were in revolt on account of having been ordered back to camp after starting for Porto Rico. Denial was made by Colonel Culver, who characterized the story as a malicious falsehood.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Cheap Peace for Spain.
Revolt of Porto Rico Volunteers.
Sickness in the Army Alarming.
Hard Luck of Fifth Illinois.

2 Madrid Admits Peace Overtures.
Departure of Brooke's Expedition.

3 Senators on Peace Terms.
Public Pulse on Peace.
Local Interviews on Peace.

4 Brooklyn's Captain Tells His Story.
Dewey After More Ships.
Italy May Attack Colombia.
Bismarck Not Dying.

5 Ship Lines to Manila.
Damage Done by Hail-Storm.
Collapse of Big Flax Deal.

7 Report on Chicago Harbor.
Action on Campbell Avenue Bridge.
Writes of the Philippines.

8 German Singers at Davenport.
Mrs. Carse Talks of Marshall Field.

10 Baseball Magnates After Freedman.
Candelaria Defeats Charlie Christy.
Willows Tells of McGhee Murder.

12 Will Fight Stock-Yards Odors.
Outing of the Vegetarians.

Pages.	Pages.
6 Editorial.	9 Insurance News.
8 Short Story.	9 Court Record.
8 Society Notes.	9 Railways.
8 Fontenoy Letter.	10 Lake Shipping.
9 Markets.	

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair and warmer.
Sun rises at 4:50; sets at 7:22.
Moon sets at 0:24.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

HAMBURG	Patria	
NEW YORK	Pennsylvania	
NEW YORK	Hamburg	
NEW YORK	Saale	F. Bismarck.
NEW YORK		P. de Grosse.
QUEENST'WN.		Waesland.
QUEENST'WN.	Germanic	Britannic.

TO HINDER AUGUSTI FROM YIELDING MORE THAN MANILA CITY.

Captain General of the Vizcayas Has Been Ordered to Assume Charge of Territory Formerly Administered by the Governor.

London, July 29.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The national voluntary war fund now exceeds 25,000,000 pesetas. La Correspondencia de Espana announces that in the view of the probable capitulation of Manila, General Rice, Captain General of the Vizcayas Islands, has been ordered to assume charge of all the territory formerly administered by Captain General Augusti. Thus General Augusti will be able to sign only the capitulation of the City of Manila and its environs."

EVERY DANGER TO THE UNITED STATES IS NOW REMOVED.

London Daily Mail Says Senator Davis' Speech Assures America of British Friendship and There Is No Need of Any Alliance.

London, July 29.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"With the remarkable speech of United States Senator Davis of St. Paul, two peoples have buried the past. Senator Davis' speech is a final and complete answer to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham.

"England has no need to go whining for an alliance. For some years, until her navy has been strengthened, the oversea possessions of America must be held more or less on sufferance, but with the certainty that the British fleet is on the side of our kinsmen, all peril to the United States vanishes."

TO HOLD A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ABOUT PHILIPPINES.

Vienna Correspondent Says There Is Every Prospect That Representatives of the Powers Will Meet in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says there is every prospect now that a meeting will be held in Paris for dealing with the future of the Philippines, at which representatives of all the great powers will be present.

REVOLT IN PORTO RICO.

Ponce Volunteers Refuse to Join the Spanish Regulars in Attacking the Americans.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Belief in Washington That Miles Has Captured Points of Strategic Importance.

ILLINOIS TROOPS IN PERIL.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Thomas, July 28.—The Ponce volunteers have revolted, being in sympathy with the Porto Rico insurgents.

They refuse to join the regulars in the battle with the Americans, particulars of which are not obtainable.

Porto Ricans are secretly at work everywhere to overthrow Spain.

Troops at Guanica.

Madrid, July 28.—According to an official dispatch just received from San Juan de Porto Rico, the American forces under Major General Miles occupy the same positions at Port Guanica as they did after landing.

Several American warships and transports are reported to be cruising off the island.

Scheme of Autonomy.

London, July 29.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, a newspaper there professes to know that the Porto Rican Colonial Legislature has adopted autonomy and has resolved to protest against American occupation of the island as a violation of the principles the United States went to war to enforce.

Illinois Troops in Peril.

Off Cape San Juan, July 27.—One transport of the Porto Rican expedition lost the others on the way here. This is the Mobile, No. 21, which sailed from Charleston on Thursday with 1,200 troops of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Sixth Illinois Regiments, under Colonel Willis Hulings, of whom thirty-five are sick with typhoid.

Last night the cruiser Cincinnati, from New York, accidentally found the Mobile within range of the cannon of San Juan.

The Cincinnati came upon the Mobile, led it seaward, stood by all night, and then convoyed it down the Ramillies Passage to where the Mobile expected to find the remainder of the expedition.

It is understood that the rendezvous will be off Fajardo, just south of Cape San Juan, instead of Guanica.

Work Cut Out for Brooke.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—General John R. Brooke, in command of an expedition consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, numbering 5,300 men, left Newport News this afternoon for Porto Rico. General Brooke's destination is Fajardo, on the northern part of the east coast of the island.

In view of the speed of the auxiliary cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis, which carry General Hains' brigade, General Brooke, it is calculated, will reach Porto Rico in three days with the nucleus of his expedition, while the troops which embarked on transports will not reach the island within six days. Meanwhile, however, General Brooke will have prepared a landing for them and perfected arrangements to carry out that portion of the plan of campaign intrusted to him by General Miles.

Secretary Alger received no word from General Miles today, although expecting advices momentarily. Silence on the part of the commanding General indicates, in the opinion of military officials, that he and his command are too busy for such trivial matters as reporting the progress of events when there is more serious business to do with the Spaniards. General Miles has not even taken time to let his superiors know what he wants in the way of reinforcements, but his reticence, experts say, is merely the mask behind which he conceals his determination to run the Porto Rican campaign to suit himself and as circumstances dictate.

No Interference with Miles.

War department officials are so ignorant of General Miles' plans that when General Brooke telegraphed for instructions today as to whither he should proceed Secretary Alger told him to go to Fajardo and get his orders there from General Miles. Fajardo was the point which Secretary Alger and other officials believed General Miles had selected as a landing place and instructed Generals Ernst, Schwan, and Brooke to proceed to that point. In view of General Miles' appearance at Guanica General Brooke was in a quandary and wished to know whether he should set out for Guanica on the south coast or Fajardo on the east shore.

It is possible the commanding General will charge Brooke with executing that portion of his plan of campaign which contemplates an advance upon San Juan from the southeast. In view of the arrival of the expeditionary force under Generals Schwan and Ernst at Guanica yesterday military officials point out that Miles will have no need of the troops under Brooke, more particularly if he has already captured Ponce, the first objective of the campaign. With Schwan's and Ernst's forces, together with the troops which accompanied him from Santiago, Miles has an army of nearly 15,000 men, with which he can easily make the march through the interior to the Bayamon Mountain. General Brooke's force is powerful enough to capture Fajardo and its strategic approaches from the mountain, although if General Brooke is depended upon to make the march from the port direct to the point of rendezvous at Rio Piedras he will require reinforcements.

Where Fighting Is Expected.

It is believed the enemy will make the first determined stand at Rio Piedras, which is the mountain suburb of San Juan. It has a population of about 1,500, and is so situated that all roads, including the railway and military highway running to the capital, pass through it. Its capture, therefore, would confine the Spaniards within San Juan, a fact which the enemy realises perhaps as well as General Miles. It would be manifestly impossible for the Spanish forces to retreat towards the interior, for Miles will not advance upon Rio Piedras until his forces

(Continued on second page.)

FIFTH ILLINOIS IS PURSUED BY FATE.

Colonel Culver's Regiment Said to Be Disrupted by the Order Calling It Back to Camp Thomas After the Start for Porto Rico Is Made.

REPORTS OF THE ALLEGED TROUBLE CONFLICTING.

Soldiers Blame Colonel Culver, but in Washington He Is Said to Be the Victim of a Political Intrigue—Tanner Says the Men Are Loyal.

CULVER MAKES DENIAL THAT HIS MEN ARE IN REVOLT.

Conflicting stories of dissensions in the Fifth Illinois Regiment were received by THE TRIBUNE last night from different sources. Whatever the merits of either may be, it seems established that the order recalling the regiment and the discomforts to which it has subsequently been subjected have created a spirit of dissatisfaction among the men. Colonel Culver, in answer to a query, states that his men are loyal and that reports to the contrary are untrue. Chaplain Davis also denies that the men are in rebellion. Colonel Culver's statement and the two reports follow:

Chickamauga Park, July 28.—[Special.]—Every man in the Fifth Illinois is a soldier and knows and does his whole duty. We are in our new camp, and while this regiment cannot understand why they have not gone forward after breaking camp twice they obey orders and without question. Lies are being told about the regiment.

COLONEL J. S. CULVER,
Fifth Illinois Volunteers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 28.—[Special.]—The Fifth Illinois has practically gone "on strike." It wants to fight and is ready to quit the United States service because it has not been given a chance. The men are incensed at Colonel Culver. He declares that he is not to blame for the failure to go to Porto Rico.

Half of the Men Gone.

At least one-half of the men have left camp without permission, and are camped in their shelter tents between the city and Chickamauga Park. There were not enough men at the camp today to pitch the tents in the new location, where the regiment is to hereafter live.

Two hundred and fifty of the regiment are in the city tonight; some of them sleeping in vacant lots under their shelter tents, which they brought with them, and others are staying with acquaintances who sympathize with them in their troubles.

There is no kind of order or discipline, and no roll-call has been called since yesterday morning.

Those of the men who have been in the city have been in the main well behaved and have not been guilty of any improprieties. Some of the men who are camping along the roads and on the hillsides outside of the park have been living on the contents of farmers' wagons and delivery provision wagons.

Desert on the Return.

When the order came yesterday to go back to camp after the men had marched to Rossville, all order was abandoned, and, before the camp was reached, more than one-half of the rank had scattered and gone. The men had slept little the night before, having been engaged in a pouring rain taking down tents and packing up their belongings for the trip.

All this they bore like men, laughing and singing, and keeping time to the ceaseless patter of the rain on their ponchos. All they knew was that at last they were going to the front, where glory and action awaited them.

When the orders to return to camp came the men were so disheartened lots of them cried. One member of Company E laid down and cried and then got up and broke his gun across a tree, disappeared, and has not been heard of since.

Disown the Regiment.

Several of them have torn the epaulets from their shoulders and the "Fifth Illinois" from their coat collars.

Of the few men who reached the camp in the park last night all were sore and disheartened. They found a desolate place. All the little conveniences that a camp life of weeks had created were gone. The mess tables had been burned, the bath-houses that had been put up by the Army and Navy League of Illinois had been torn down, and other little camp equipment had been given to neighbors. All the boys found was mud and the rain coming down like fury. They had no tents, and they had to spend the night under their dog tents.

The cooks had all become demoralized or were "on strike," so that the boys got nothing but hardtack for their suppers, not even having coffee to brace their nerves.

Cooks Also on a Strike.

Nor did the cooks appear today, and hardtack has been the diet all day. Those who did not go back, and they were the majority, fared even worse. A number of them reached the city and were entertained by the ladies of the Christian Temperance union at their "Soldiers' Rest."

This morning there was no roll call at the camp, and it is not known exactly how many were absent, but several officers state that there were not half of the volunteers in camp. There were only two of B company, A had twelve, H had twenty, E only about fifty, M had forty, and there were proportionately the same number in the others.

For some reason the men and most of the officers—apparently without reason—hold Colonel Culver responsible for the change of orders which kept them at home for the second time after they had been ordered to the front. They claim that as they are the senior regiment they should have been allowed to go before the First Illinois, but failing in that they should have been allowed to go when their turn as members of the First Brigade came.

Men Charge Bad Faith.

Instead they were shelved and then when the second order came they were for some reason held back again. The men say that while it required them two whole days to make the preparations to move this last time, it should have taken only a few hours. They declare that the departure of the regiment was delayed unnecessarily, and they allege that the First Kentucky got ready and had all its traps on board cars in a few hours after the order came for their departure, while they were kept at it since Monday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the men showed plainly their feeling for Colonel Culver. After they had been ordered back and while all were swearing like genuine troopers over their hard luck, a proposition to cheer the Colonel was met with groans.

And it is said that when the Colonel this morning called up the few men who were in the camp and made them a speech, explaining that he had nothing to do with the order, the men showed their appreciation by groaning at intervals.

Canteen Profits Undivided.

It appears that there has been complaint in the regiment over various matters, and THE TRIBUNE correspondent was told tonight by three members of Company E that one of the causes for discontent outside of the failure of the regiment to get away on Wednesday was that there had been no division of the profits of the canteen since the regiment had been at Chickamauga.

The canteen has been in operation something over two months, and it is said that the credit accounts of the men which were deducted from their pay at the last pay day was $3,800, and that this amount, in addition to the cash received at the canteen, had not been distributed.

When asked when they thought the men would answer at camp for duty an officer of E company said that he thought that by Sunday or Monday they would all be in camp. Next Monday is pay day, and they will probably be present to answer the muster rolls on that day.

The officers and men talk freely, but say that they cannot allow the use of their names for fear of the consequences to themselves, but all these statements are vouched for.

Another Version of the Dissension.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Pk., Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Never did a regiment seem so pursued by fate as the Fifth Illinois. Last night the regiment came back from its Rossville trip to a muddy, sloppy camp, and spent another night in the rain, having been without rations for twenty-four hours. This morning it received orders to march two miles away to a new camping ground with the First Brigade of the Second Division, First Army Corps, where it takes the place of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, which was ordered to Newport News instead of the Fifth.

Tents were struck and the march was made to the new camping ground. The camp was laid out and the wet, soggy canvas stretched ready for raising, when another rainfall began. It proved to be the heaviest of a record-breaking series of rains during the last week.

What Colonel Culver and his staff have suffered in the last two days only those who are here with them know. To increase the perplexities of the situation sensational stories are in circulation to the effect that the commanding officer was to blame for the regiment's disappointment.

Report of a Riot Denied.

It is also reported that the men have broken out into a riot. These statements are false.

It is true that many of the men were disgusted at the disappointment which they suffered. One man in disgust broke his gun against a tree, but was promptly arrested and will be court-martialed. Several other men took off their blanket rolls and went to Chattanooga to "celebrate." They will be disciplined. This morning several of the men robbed a watermelon wagon. They were promptly arrested and Colonel Culver made them pay the huckster for his melons before placing them in the guardhouse.

Culver Appeals to His Men.

This morning when the Colonel noted the dissatisfaction among his men he called them together and made an appeal to them not to forget they were soldiers who belonged to a regiment which had never had a stain on its record. He reminded them of their duty as soldiers and said the first thing to remember was that orders should be obeyed without question or hesitation.

There was nothing bitter or unsoldierly in the address, and it had the effect of bringing the men into line more cheerfully. To add to the Colonel's troubles, the civilian teamsters attempted to give up their places just as the regiment had loaded its effects and was about to move to the new camp. They were promptly placed under arrest and forced to attend to their duties.

GOV. TANNER CANNOT BELIEVE IT

Does Not Think the Fifth Illinois Soldiers Capable of Going "on Strike."

Springfield, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—When seen by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE tonight Governor Tanner said he had not heard of any "strike" among the men in the Fifth Illinois:

"I have not heard anything of it, and from my personal knowledge of the men in the regiment I believe it to be a lie. There may be a few men in the regiment who feel sorely their disappointment, but as a whole I feel confident that the men will accept the inevitable. The regiment has been treated badly, and who is responsible I cannot say.

"Colonel Culver is one of the most competent Colonels in the volunteer service, and I have every confidence in him. He has been in the militia for a number of years and has always and at all times displayed his superior military training. I cannot be made to believe that this regiment would be mutinous. It is made up of the best men in the State, and this, together with my personal acquaintance with the regiment, leads me to believe that there is nothing in the reports."

Governor Tanner has received no resignations from the Fifth Regiment and said he did not anticipate any.

Adjutant General [illegible] and Inspector General Clendenin expressed confidence in Colonel Culver's ability as a commanding officer, and said he had always been held in the highest esteem among the members of the Illinois militia. Several prominent citizens expressed themselves in a similar vein.

It has been the impression here that the feeling between Colonel Culver and the men of his regiment has been unusually friendly

and kindly, and that the relations between them has been more like that between father and sons than in the case of any other Illinois Colonel. Heretofore his influence over his men has been conspicuously strong; and they have appeared anxious to carry out his wishes in every way possible. He has been criticised somewhat for not personally drilling his regiment more frequently and for not always appearing at its head on parades and reviews, but this has been attributed to his indisposition to exhibit himself and his desire to give his subordinates the benefit of the experience they acquired by handling the regiment in his absence.

It is not believed here that Colonel Culver can be to blame for the shabby treatment accorded his regiment, and the accusation that he desired or attempted to keep the regiment from going to the front is laughed at as absurd. It is possible that this accusation is due to the fact that Colonel Culver recently solicited the influence of Senator Cullom in securing from the War department certain equipments for his regiment and insisted that these were needed before the regiment was sent to the front, but his efforts in this direction prove his anxiety to provide for his men properly and to put them in shape to see active service.

VICTIM OF POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

Colonel Culver Not Responsible for the Failure of His Regiment to Go to Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Colonel Culver of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers is as much the victim of political intrigue as the soldiers who rebelled against him and accused him of being responsible for the order which prevented them from going to Porto Rico. In fact, Colonel Culver was more surprised than his subordinates when his regiment was detached from General Fred Grant's brigade at Chickamauga and sent back to Camp Thomas to make way for the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana.

While Colonel Culver was congratulating himself and his men upon getting the opportunity to participate in the war, political influence was being brought to bear upon the President and the War department officials in behalf of Indiana's volunteers, as told in THE TRIBUNE. Ex-President Harrison and other influential men of the Hoosier State set up the contention that Indiana troops had not been sent to the front, while other States were represented in Cuba and Porto Rico by one or two regiments, notably Illinois. The pressure exerted was so strong Secretary Alger and other officials recognized the necessity of disproving any suggestion of partiality towards any one State in the selection of troops. Illinois was spotted, and as Colonel Culver's regiment was about to embark Secretary Alger saw the opportunity to get an Indiana regiment to the front at once and directed that the Fifth Illinois be detached from General Grant's brigade and the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana substituted.

The boys of the Fifth concluded it was the Colonel's fault and accused him of making representations to the War department that his regiment was not equipped for immediate service and therefore should be withdrawn from the brigade which was just about to embark for Porto Rico. Secretary Alger was somewhat perturbed over this attitude of the Fifth Illinois Regiment and declared with emphasis that Colonel Culver knew nothing whatever of the intention to withdraw the regiment, but that it was brought about by a desire to satisfy all States without showing favor to any. Illinois, he said, has two regiments in the field, the First in Cuba and the Sixth in Porto Rico, and hence the Fifth was chosen to give way to an Indiana regiment.

Major Johnstone, General Corbin's assistant, was astonished over the attitude of the Illinois volunteers toward their Colonel. He said, however, their conduct is a matter which the division or corps commander and not the War department would investigate if the facts justified an investigation.

"Patriotic zeal," said Major Johnstone, "is desirable, but when soldiers become as zealous as the Illinois boys and rebel against their Colonel it is a thing to be regretted and demonstrates that the soldiers have not the right conception of their duty. Zeal such as is desired would actuate a soldier in obeying instructions whether these be distasteful or not. Colonel Culver is the innocent victim of misguided zeal."

FROM HOMES OF THE TROOPS.

Some Attempt to Criticise Colonel Culver While Others Hold Him Blameness.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—To almost every one in Jacksonville the news that the Fifth Regiment, of which the Jacksonville boys are members, had been again detained at Chickamauga and not permitted to go to the front brings a feeling of supreme disgust and bitter disappointment.

Thus far no particulars have been received as to why the change was made, but the opinion is pretty generally expressed that there is something wrong in the command, and further that the officers had in their power the destiny of the soldier boys. It is reported here the boys are severe in their censure of Colonel Culver and accuse him of selling them out, but here it is not known what motive could actuate him in so doing.

Bloomington, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—While there is much talk and some indignation here regarding the treatment of the Fifth Regiment, no one probable cause is assigned. Some few contend that the regiment has suffered for political reasons, but this belief has not been put in clear or tangible form. Colonel Culver enjoys the confidence and respect of military people here, and correspondence with the members of Company D of Bloomington indicates that he is held in high esteem by the soldiers from here. The indignation of the people of this city will certainly be plainly manifested if it turns out that the volunteers from Bloomington have been slighted through design or blundering.

Decatur, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The treatment given the Fifth regiment at Chickamauga by the War department has been one of the chief topics of conversation in Decatur today among business-men and among the friends of Company H, the Decatur organization. There is no surprise over the report that members of the company rebelled, and even left the camp. Many thought that a large number of the officers would resign. It is the general expression that the Fifth has been treated badly from the beginning, promising it things and changing it about from one division to another.

Pekin, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Reports received here from the members of Company G, Fifth Regiment, bear out the claim made that they are disgruntled and disgusted over their misfortune in being left behind at Chickamauga. There was general rejoicing among the boys when Culver was appointed Colonel of their regiment, as he was well liked. Whether their feelings have changed or not does not appear from their reports to home folks.

Taylorville, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The public is indignant at Colonel Culver of the Fifth Illinois Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, because of his failure to get to the front Company B of this city, which is a part of the Fifth. This is the home of Captain C. A. Parish, who was discharged from his command, and it is generally thought that Culver was at the bottom of it. It is the general opinion that Culver, who was formerly a resident of this city, is a failure as commander.

Peoria, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The people of Peoria, who were proud of the fine record established by Company L of the Fifth Regiment and hoped to get a chance to confirm it in actual service, were much disappointed this morning, when they found that they had not gone after all. Word was received here that the Peoria boys were much disheartened, but none of them had deserted or "gone on strike." Colonel Culver had always been highly regarded here. Captain Couch of the Peoria company speaks well of him and it is not believed that he was responsible for the failure of the regiment to get to the front.

FRED BEAM DIES IN CAMP.

Illinois Cavalryman from Bloomington Succumbs to Malarial Fever at Chickamauga.

Camp Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., July 28.—[Special.]—Private Fred Beam of Troop G, Illinois Cavalry, died today at Leiter Hospital of malarial fever. He was single, aged 30, and a member of a prominent family in Bloomington. His mother [illegible] shipped home tomorrow, accompanied by his brother, Lieutenant Charles Beam of Troop G.

The regiment moved today to Brotherton Field, adjoining the shady grove which had been the quarters since June 1. The camp is now in the broad sunlight, and it is believed that the general health of the command will improve.

Chaplain Bullock conducted the funeral services of George Hall of Troop A today. The remains were shipped to Chicago.

The german for the cavalry officers on Lookout Mountain tonight was well attended and highly enjoyed.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

Officers and Men Who Arrived on the Hudson Are Mostly Convalescent.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Adjutant General Corbin made public late tonight a statement of the condition of the officers and men who arrived at Fort Monroe on the steamship Hudson on July 27 from Santiago. It will be noted that while some of the cases are reported by the surgeons to be serious, the majority of the patients are convalescent. The statement, which follows, gives an accurate account of the condition of each of the men:

HASKELL, JOSEPH T., Lieutenant Colonel, Seventeenth Infantry, gunshot wound in right knee, perforating patella, ranging backward, exit just exterior to outer hamstring tendons, and perforating gunshot wound left shoulder and lung, entering two inches below middle of clavicle, exit posterior axillary fold same side; condition convalescent.

WELLS, BRANT H., Lieutenant, Second Infantry, flesh wound left buttock; condition convalescent; fit for duty.

LINCOLN, SUMNER H., Major, Tenth Infantry, gunshot wound right thigh, with compound fracture of lower third of femur; posterior dislocation of right elbow from fall; condition serious.

ESKRIDGE, RICHARD I., Major, Tenth Infantry, gunshot flesh wound four inches from spinal processes at inferior scapula angle, right side, with paralysis left leg; condition serious.

SMITH, JACOB H., Major, Second Infantry, gunshot flesh wound of back, entrance right side, four inches from spinal processes, exit five inches from spine, left side; complication muscular rheumatism; condition convalescing.

LOCKWOOD, B. C., Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, subacute articular rheumatism back and thigh, result of fall in battle; condition convalescing.

MORRIMER, W. S., Captain, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, perforating gunshot wound, entrance lower anterior border on left clavicle, exit three inches above left iliac crest; condition convalescent.

HAPGOOD, OSCAR D., Second Lieutenant, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, perforating gunshot wound chest, entrance three inches above right nipple, exit three inches from spine on line with right tenth rib; condition convalescent.

McDONALD, HENRY, Captain, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, coccygeal sprain sacral joint from fall during battle; condition convalescent.

HASKELL, ERNEST E., Acting Lieutenant, First Volunteer Cavalry, gunshot wound entrance arterior border left ribs, exit four inches from spinal column at right iliac crest; condition convalescent.

MOYNIHAN, DANIEL J., Second Lieutenant, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, perforating gunshot wound, entrance middle axillary region right side, through both lungs, exit middle region left side; condition convalescent.

HOLLISTER, STANLEY, trooper, First Volunteer Cavalry, shell flesh wound middle axillary region, five inches from left nipple; gunshot flesh wound left side midway between superior iliac spine and great trocharter; condition convalescent.

ROBINSON, KENNETH D., trooper, First Volunteer Cavalry, perforating gunshot wound, entering zyphoid cartilage, ranging downward and outward, exit middle axillary region lower border of ribs, right side; condition convalescent.

DURFREY, WILLIAM, private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; condition serious.

REDD, W. T., private, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; condition convalescent.

Private Daniel E. McCarthy, Company I, Second Infantry, typhoid fever, died and was buried at sea. He died on Saturday, July 23. His residence was 508 East Eighty-eighth street, New York City.

CONCHO WITH SICK ARRIVES.

Transport from Santiago Brings Its Human Freight to Hampton Roads.

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—The transport Concho arrived in Hampton Roads today with a number of wounded officers and forty-five privates aboard. The vessel entered port flying the quarantine flag, and it was not allowed to land before a thorough inspection was made of it. The vessel will be sent north tomorrow, its destination being New York in all probability. It may be accompanied by the transport Alamo, which has a few wounded aboard. The list of privates brought on the Concho was not available, but the roster of sick and wounded officers aboard is as follows:

ALLEN, H. T., Major, A. A. G.
PAULDING, WILLIAM, Capt., 10th Infantry.
YOUNG, GEORGE S., Captain, 7th Infantry.
HUGHES, W. N., Captain, 13th Infantry.
GOE, J. B., Captain, 13th Infantry.
ANDERSON, J. J., Capt., 33d Michigan Infantry.
JOUBERT, J. H., Captain, 9th Massachusetts Inf.
BATOM, M. A., Lieut., 9th Cavalry.
SLOGSDALL, R. R., Lieut., 4th Infantry.
WELCH, L. M., Lieut., 20th Infantry.
VOLKMAR, W. S., Lieut., 20th Artillery.
CASE, W. R., Lieut., 33d Michigan Infantry.
LYON, S. P., Lieut., 25th Infantry.
COOKE, C. F., Lieut., First D. C.
LEISEN, J. A., Lieut., 34th Michigan.
ROMEY, HENRY, Major, retired.
STEVENS, W. S., Captain, signal corps medical staff.
DR. A. MORGAN LESSER, Surgeon-in-Chief; BETTINA HOTKER LESSER, SISTER MINNIE RUGA, SISTER ISABELLA OLM, SISTER ANNIE McHUGH, SISTER ADELE GARDINER, MRS. PETERSON, MRS. BABCOCK, and MRS. NUTTALL, of the Red Cross society.

SEARCH TO BE MADE FOR VICTIMS OF THE BOURGOGNE.

Ex-Judge John Dillon, W. C. Perry, and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell Going to Sable Island in an Effort to Recover Bodies.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—[Special.]—The coasting steamer Hiawatha, which has been chartered to go in search of the bodies of certain victims of the Bourgogne sea tragedy, left its wharf tonight and anchored at the mouth of the harbor ready to put to sea tomorrow morning, when it will proceed direct to the locality in which the French liner foundered to prosecute the work for which it has been commissioned.

Ex-Judge John Dillon of New York and W. C. Perry of Kansas City are the parties responsible for the expedition, which is in charge of George Clay of New York. Ex-Judge Dillon lost his wife and daughter in the Bourgogne disaster, and Mr. Perry lost his wife, three daughters, and one son, and it is in the hope that the bodies of their loved ones may be recovered that they have sent out the Hiawatha, which is fully equipped for a month's search and carries a dozen caskets, three undertakers, and a man to attend to the work of hermetically sealing the caskets, should any bodies be found, and a Halifax physician, Dr. H. S. Jacques.

While the first object of the expedition is to recover if possible the bodies of the Dillon and Perry families, any other bodies which the steamer may come across will be given decent burial at sea.

The recent reports of a number of floating corpses from the sunken steamer having been passed off Sable Island and on the grand banks have encouraged ex-Judge Dillon and Mr. Perry to hope that those of their wives and children may be discovered by the Hiawatha and brought home for interment. It is stated here that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique declined to institute the search which Dillon and Perry have now undertaken, as they did not wish to engage in a search for favored parties, and that they also decided not to send a steamer to recover bodies owing to the great expense involved.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, who has been at his summer home in Cape Breton for a fortnight, has also undertaken a searching expedition. A dozen caskets were forwarded today to St. Peters, C. B., and placed on board the steamer Harlaw, by which Professor Bell started tonight for Sable Island to endeavor to find the bodies of his friends, Dr. Pollok and Mrs. Pollok of Washington, who perished in the Bourgogne disaster. He thinks that a number of bodies have probably drifted on Sable Island, and he hopes to find those of Dr. and Mrs. Pollok among them. If not, he may continue the search on the Hiawatha, which will no doubt touch at Sable Island.

George McDonnell.

George McDonnell, 75 years old, died at his residence, 578 West Fourteenth place, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. McDonnell, who was an architect and builder, had been a resident of Chicago since 1867. He was born in Kerry County, Ireland, and was active in politics in that country. He was obliged to flee during the Fenian troubles in 1867 and came to this city. He was the father of eight children, six of whom survive him. The funeral will take place on Satur-

IS ADMITTED BY MADRID.

Semi-Official Statement That Peace Has Been Sued for at Washington.

EXTRACTS NOT CORRECT.

Asserted by Spanish Officials That the Tenor of the Note Is Not as Published.

SHIFT THE PEACE CENTER.

Madrid, July 8.—At the close of the Cabinet council today the following semi-official note was issued:

"The French Ambassador at Washington during the afternoon of the 26th presented, in behalf of the Spanish government, a message to President McKinley with the view of bringing the war to an end and making known the conditions of peace.

"The government has received information that the message has been handed to President McKinley, who replied that he would consult with his council of Ministers and requested M. Cambon to come to the White House again to confer with him."

The Spanish officials declare that the published extracts from the note are incorrect.

NATION IS RESIGNED TO PEACE.

Spaniards' Only Hope Is That a Cash Indemnity Will Not Be Exacted.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, July 27, via the Frontier, July 28.—It is singular to see the majority of the nation consider it a foregone conclusion that the Queen and Cabinet will accept almost any conditions to secure peace now that the Ministers and the Generals have come to the conclusion that they have little to fear from military resistance and discontent, which would only be formidable if led by General Weyler, or assuming the form of a revolutionary movement. The nation is gloomily resigned to peace. Even the press has sadly lost its popularity and prestige because it has so systematically led the people to believe in castles in the air before and during the war. All classes now only care for material interests, and are anxious to escape a crippling of finances by a heavy war indemnity. Should President McKinley waive an indemnity and not be too hard in the Philippines he can get a suspension of hostilities, the surrender of Manila and Porto Rico, and peace within twenty-four hours.

SHIFT OF THE PEACE CENTER.

Spanish Cabinet Advised to Ask That Negotiations Be Carried On in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, July 28.—Señor Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador here, has advised Madrid to request Washington to transfer the peace negotiations to Paris. The Spanish Cabinet is undecided whether to do so or to send Castillo or some other Spanish diplomat to Washington.

POWERS TO FIX THE INDEMNITY

Suggestion at Rome That Europe Make Recommendations as to Limitations.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 28.—Popolo Romano says that the conditions of peace are sufficiently grave, but that Spain ought to accept and prepare to pay an indemnity, adding that the powers should make recommendations as to its limitations. General Cosenes said to me that the military success of the United States justified all their demand and Spain ought to submit unless she wishes to lose everything.

DISCUSS THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Spanish Officials and Foreign Newspapers Look for a Speedy Settlement.

London, July 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says: "The government does not conceal that it hesitated for some days to go beyond an unofficial exploration at Washington, because the diplomatic agents employed to make the soundings gave conflicting accounts of President McKinley's disposition. One represented him as eager to terminate the war on moderate conditions; the other, that the most onerous conditions would be imposed, so much so that the Madrid government thought it useless to sue officially.

"When, however, it was seen that the American war preparations continued, Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was instructed to send the note. The Cabinet met on Wednesday evening to deliberate as to the best means and channel of negotiation. Paris and London were both discussed. No decision was arrived at, but a majority favored sending Señor Moret, Former Minister of the Colonies, on a special mission to London to negotiate the treaty of peace with Ambassador Hay.

"Official feeling favors direct negotiations without intereference from outsiders, even with regard to the Philippines. There is little doubt that if President McKinley's reply proves an acceptable basis the negotiations will not be protracted, since Spain, for many reasons, is desirous of a speedy settlement, and not least so because at the present moment public opinion is calm.

"After today's Cabinet council, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, said he had grounds for hoping that an understanding might be arrived at, but he could say nothing definite. Duke Almodovar de Rio said the European Cabinets had been informed of the step Spain had taken, but not as to the text of the note sent to President McKinley. The Cabinet council will not meet again until Friday evening, by which time President McKinley's reply is expected.

"The ministerial El Correo says the government communicated to the Queen Regent in council a dispatch intimating that President McKinley, in principle, assented to the opening of negotiations. El Imparcial says that the Carlist agitation, which at first appeared to be trampled out, has recommenced in the Province of Cuenca and in parts of Navarre. A Carlist bricklayer has been arrested for trying to enlist adherents. He fought on the Carlist side in the last civil war. Probably he will be court-martialed."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, remarking on the "feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced," says:

"There is little probability of popular discontent, and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Cerralbo and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"However unpalatable the terms of peace may be they will not provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here as much too hard. The National Gazette remarks that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the National Gazette that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant the hard terms they would impose, says:

"This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the fruition of American imperial policy in the Pacific, the advantages of which even peace-loving, moderate Americans cannot ignore."

James Sullivan Out on Bail.

Judge Gibbons yesterday passed the hearing of the writ of habeas corpus for James Sullivan and William Cavanaugh, who, with Michael J. Sullivan, were recently indicted for complicity in the murder of John Finnegan, President of the Stationary Engineers' association. James Sullivan was released on $10,000 bail. Cavanaugh expects to secure bail today.

COLONEL J. S. CULVER, COMMANDING FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT U, S. V.



REVOLT IN PORTO RICO.

(Continued from first page.)

are prepared to take up the march from the three strategic points of his plan—from Fajardo on the east, Barcelonita on the north, and Ponce on the south.

Whether or not General Brooke will make the advance from Fajardo depends of course upon circumstances. Should it appear that General Miles needs the assistance of Brooke's troops to make the march through the interior to Rio Piedras, via the military road, the expedition will merely touch at Fajardo and proceed at once to Ponce, which by this time, in the opinion of military officials, is in the hands of the Americans. In any event, General Brooke will find a dispatch boat awaiting him at Fajardo with orders from General Miles. It is the frank opinion of military men, however, that General Brooke, in view of his rank, will be charged with executing the next plan in importance in the campaign against San Juan. General Miles is determined to wage a dashing and decisive campaign against Captain General Macias and to accomplish this it is absolutely essential to land troops at Fajardo as soon as possible, as indicated in THE TRIBUNE exclusively.

In spite of the fact that a week will elapse before another expedition departs for Porto Rico, General Miles will not remain idle, but will in all probability set out for San Juan immediately after garrisoning Ponce.

Madrid reports concerning the capture of Yauco misrepresent the true state of affairs, particularly as to the number of Spanish engaged and as to the length of the battle. It is more probable that seventy instead of 700 of the enemy opposed Miles' advance upon the little town, for it is pointed out that it would have been gross foolhardiness on the part of the Spanish commander of Ponce to detach a regiment from his little garrison of 2,000. Ponce could have presented no difficulties to Miles' army of 15,000, particularly if assisted by Captain Higginson's warships. It was suggested by military officials that Miles' chief concern would be in guarding his prisoners. If the entire Spanish garrison of 2,000 became prisoners, however, Miles could, it is said, kill two birds with one stone by detailing a division of soldiers to guard his prisoners and base of supplies at the same time, while he continued the advance with the greater part of his army.

To Capture Barceloneta.

When General Brooke has been reinforced at Fajardo troops will be sent to capture Barceloneta, on the north coast west of San Juan. It is probable that only 10,000 soldiers will be landed there owing to the poor landing facilities. It is absolutely essential to the success of General Miles' plan of campaign to make an advance upon San Juan from Barceloneta, and it will devolve upon the troops which land there to capture the City of Bayamon in their march to the point of rendezvous in the mountain near Rio Piedras. Bayamon is on the railroad along which the soldiers will advance from the north coast. It lies in a direct line a few miles west of Rio Piedras, and hence it is possible both of the towns will be attacked at the same time, since their capture would give General Miles complete control of the mountain which commands the capital, and upon whose heights artillery will be mounted for the bombardment of San Juan.

MAY APPOINT A COMMISSION.

Great Britain Considering Means of Adjusting Newfoundland Shore Question.

London, July 28.—Replying in the House of Commons today to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the French Commodore gave to the British protest against the tearing down of the huts at Flat Bay, N. F., by the crews of warships for the illicitly packing lobsters, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, said the Commodore had not admitted it was an infringement of the treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's government, Mr. Chamberlain added, was considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the shore question.

New Postmaster for St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The President today appointed Frederick W. Baumhoff postmaster at St. Louis.

PASSENGERS FOR KLONDIKE KEPT AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

Lack of Light Draft River Boats Said to Be the Cause of the Detention at the Mouth of the River.

Seattle, Wash., July 28.—[Special.]—Angry and excited passengers are prisoners on half a dozen vessels at St. Michael's because of limited facilities for landing. Old established transportation companies control large portions of the frontage, and this, in connection with a lack of lighters, has shut gold-hunters on shipboard. There is a deplorable absence of light draft river boats and the condition of affairs with passengers eating up supplies and no more obtainable is reported as desperate. Undoubtedly the vessel in the worst predicament is the Progresso, which has 160 passengers and which has been at St. Michael's several weeks without unloading anything.

Two of the passengers, Miss Jefferson and Mrs. A. M. Baker of Chicago, returned here on the Humboldt. The Progresso was operated by the Big Square route, which has become insolvent.

"The condition of the Progresso's passengers," said Mrs. Baker, "is simply terrible. When we went North we expected to connect with the Moran fleet of river steamers, but one of the fleet is wrecked, another beached for repairs, and the remainder are struggling along somewhere in Bering Sea. The Big Square people have made only a partial payment for the boats and of course can do nothing now. My husband is on the Progresso, and he intends if possible to form a pool of passengers to buy one of the river steamers. Very likely he will not have the opportunity, for the Progresso may start back at once, bringing all its passengers."

Captain James Bonnefield of the Humboldt brought out a telegram from the master of the steamer Dirigo, which sailed from San Francisco, informing its owners that he cannot land his passengers, and saying that if he were not already short of supplies he would return with all his passengers. The National City, with 100 gold hunters from Portland, had been at St. Michael's three weeks, unable to land passengers. Lighters cannot be secured, and the river steamers it expected to connect with never reached St. Michael's.

The Brixham of Seattle is thought to have landed its passengers.

The Moran fleet, on which a great deal depends, was last heard of from July 17, when the ten river steamers entered Bering Sea through false passage.

The Elihu Thomson and Leletna are also in the difficulty experienced by the Progreso, Dirigo, and National City.

I. M. Long, an attorney of Astoria, Ore., says:

"When we left everybody was abusing everybody else and no one was doing anything to help the matter. The National City has also been there five weeks. The other boats are in like bad shape with all their passengers aboard. When we left there the vessels had all exhausted their food supply and were feeding the passengers off their outfits."

Antone Stander, the wealthy Klondiker, who married Violet Raymond, the vaudeville queen, is an Austrian, 31 years old. With him it was a case of love at first sight, and after he became rich there was nothing too expensive to lavish on the actress. One of his presents to her was a lard can full of nuggets, at another time he gave her $20,000, and still on another occasion he bought up all the eggs in Dawson, costing a small fortune, in order to gratify one of her whims.

Mrs. Stander said:

"I have done well at Dawson and like the country immensely. Of course, there are things about it not so pleasant, but I think I can stand another winter at the mines. We are now started on a tour of the States and will cross over to Paris later in the year. On our return we will visit London. We will not get back to Dawson until next spring, and then will finish with Alaska for good.

"Am I sorry I have left the stage? Yes and no. There is something about the footlights and the applause and glitter of the thing that one can't keep from longing for, no matter how pleasantly you may be otherwise situated."

Skaguay's first locomotive puffed out of that city a week ago Wednesday over the road to the White Pass. The engine drew two flat cars loaded with railroad iron. Seven miles of roadbed have been graded and five miles of track laid. There are 1,500 men employed. The line is Alaska's only railroad.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—The steamer Portland from St. Michael's arrived this evening bringing seven returning miners and a quantity of gold dust, the value of which is as yet unknown.

WANT NO BRITISH ALLIANCE.

Ohio Irish-Americans Declare England Is Not Sincere in Her Friendship.

Cleveland, O., July 28.—[Special.]—Eight thousand Irish-Americans of this county held a picnic this afternoon at Scenic Park. Resolutions were adopted declaring the fealty of the Irish-Americans to principles of the United Irishmen of 1798 and protesting against the maladministration of England in Ireland.

The resolutions ridicule the professed British friendship for the United States and demand that the United States government remain free from entangling alliances with all European countries, but more especially England.

J. T. Keating of Chicago, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and member of the Chicago School board, delivered the principal address. Attorney M. P. Mooney and J. P. Madigan made short addresses. All three ridiculed the professed British-American alliance.

CERVERA REPORTS HIS DEFEAT TO HIS HOME GOVERNMENT.

Lengthy Document Sent Through the French Embassy Only After Usual Inspection by the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish government through the French embassy his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is long, covering many pages of the Admiral's own writing, and is even a more elaborate treatment of the great engagement than that of Admiral Sampson in his report to the Navy department.

Through the vicissitudes of war Admiral Cervera's report, although addressed to the Spanish Minister of Marine, was submitted first to the American Navy department in order that the precautions might be taken usual in communications passing between prisoners of war and the enemy's government. The examination made by the naval authorities here was solely for purposes of precaution, and care was taken not to intrude into the privacy of the document beyond this necessary inspection. It was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish Admiralty, and no intimation as to its contents has been allowed to escape from the few persons through whom it has passed en route to the Spanish Minister of Marine.

Crazed by Reading War News.

Charleston, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Thomas Talbott, a pioneer citizen of Lafayette Township, becoming crazed by reading war news and imagining his family to be Spaniards, drove them out of the house last night and tried to kill them. He is nearly 80 years old.

Von Veltheim Acquitted of Murder.

Johannesburg, July 28.—Von Veltheim, who shot and killed Woolf Joel, the trustee of the estate of the late Barney Barnato, was today acquitted of the charge of murder. Von Veltheim was immediately rearrested at the instance of Solly Joel on the charge of attempted violence and blackmail.

BROOKE GOES TO JOIN MILES.

Departure from Newport News of Several Thousand More Troops.

THIRD ILLINOIS ON BOARD

One of the First of the Regiments to Get Under Way for Porto Rico.

EXPECT TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

Newport News, Va., July 28.—[Special.]—General Brooke's entire expedition is now en route to Porto Rico, and with weather in its favor the first ship, which will be the St. Louis, should arrive off the island not later than on Tuesday morning, providing General Brooke decides to get there in advance of the fleet. This, it is stated on reliable authority, is his intention, and, unless he changes his determination formed before leaving, he will be able to confer with General Miles at the time stated.

The first expedition departed on the same day that the first detachment of the second expedition arrived, the First Kentucky reaching here this morning.

The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, having aboard Major General Brooke and General Sheridan, chief of staff, and the other officers of the commanding General's staff, with the Third Illinois Regiment of volunteer infantry, was the first to get away, weighing anchor at 2 p. m. The transport Massachusetts arrived off Old Point from Newport News about ten minutes later and steamed straight out to sea, not stopping at all.

The Roumanian and City of Washington followed the Massachusetts from this port by half an hour, and stopped at Old Point long enough to receive orders, proceeding almost in the wake of the other ships. The Seneca followed shortly after, but the St. Paul did not get away until 6:30 o'clock on account of a delay in embarking the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois did not succeed in embarking last evening, and bivouaced along the water front over night.

Colonel Coit, commanding the Fourth Ohio, ordered tents struck at 6 o'clock this morning, and allowed men liberty, but Colonel Bennitt of the Third Illinois did not break camp until the hour of going aboard the lighters, and would not permit his men to move from their places.

Three lighters carried the latter regiment to Old Point at 8 o'clock, and the Ohio men went down at 2 o'clock, Coit being the last man to go aboard. As the regimental band struck up "Dixie" with the first move of the van lighter, the troops aboard the transports at the piers and the civilians, women, and children on the wharves cheered lustily.

Colonel Coit stood on the deck of the last tug to move and was given an ovation as he was carried off. As rapidly as the lighters arrived alongside the cruiser St. Paul at Old Point the troops were loaded aboard and assigned to their places for the trip.

The eight members of the Porto Rican commission went down to Old Point with the Third Illinois and went aboard the St. Louis. In the meantime all was activity at the piers where the transports were loading the last of the supplies and equipments. All ships got away from here at 3 o'clock.

General Brooke and his staff went aboard the St. Louis this afternoon shortly before the departure of that ship. In fact, the cruiser was completely loaded by 11 o'clock and only waited for the commanding General to go aboard before pulling out.

It was also expected that the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, now loading at New York, and the Breakwater, sent to the same place to be disinfected, will go on the expedition. The railroad officials have received no intimation yet as to the exact time of arrival of the Third Kentucky Regiment. It should arrive before noon tomorrow, according to the schedule on which it is traveling. The One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana is not expected before Saturday morning.

Brigadier General Grant arrived today. General Grant understands that his headquarters on the expedition will be aboard the Harvard.

A disagreeable incident with the day's history in the Ohio regiment was the forced retirement of Captain Stanley Pritchard of Portsmouth from Company H. For some time strained relations have existed between the head of the regiment and the commander of the company. The trouble is said to have grown out of political causes. Colonel Coit is a Democrat, Captain Pritchard a Republican.

A few days ago, it is said, Colonel Coit slipped up to Washington to consult with the War department, and yesterday morning returned with the discharge papers of Captain Pritchard. The latter has been popular with his men, and when he took leave of them yesterday afternoon he was warmly cheered and much time was spent in mutual handshaking. The command of the company has now devolved on First Lieutenant Smith.

General Brooke was serenaded last night by the Fourth Ohio Regimental Band at Hotel Warwick. After the serenade the band returned to the Casino grounds and gave an open concert, which was enjoyed by the throng of women and men on the beach.

SPRECKELS DOES NOT DENY RELATIONS WITH SUGAR TRUST.

Honolulu Magnate Says Annexation Will Not Cause Refineries to Be Built in Hawaii, as San Francisco Is More Suitable.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—[Special.]—C. A. Spreckels of the Hawaiian Sugar and Commercial company, who has returned from New York, declined to make a contradiction of the reported understanding between his company and the sugar trust. He was then asked whether, assuming the reports to be true that the companies had been merged, great refineries would be built in Hawaii and refining discontinued [illegible]. He replied that there was no reason for that, though the proposition had been put forward. "The fact is," he said, "that [illegible] as shipping the raw sugar here is concerned the freight does not figure, there being enough other advantages in the way of manufacturing here to offset that. San Francisco is the place to do the refining."

Suit Against Adolph Fischer.

Mrs. Mary Greenleaf of Cambridge, [illegible] began foreclosure proceedings [illegible] against Adolph Fischer, 529 Dearborn avenue, to recover $40,000 which Fischer borrowed in July, 1892, to use in the [illegible] of a four-story store and apartment building at Astor and Goethe streets. She also asks that a receiver be appointed for the property. George Schoenberger, [illegible] Galloway, Francis O. Lyman, [illegible] Nen, Julius W. Loewenthal, Carl [illegible] C. Butz, and the Peter Schoenhofen [illegible] company are made codefendants.

Postmasters for Illinois.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—The following fourth-class postmasters were today appointed in Illinois: W. F. [illegible], Panola; Charles Kember, [illegible]

Through to Springfield.

Through sleeping cars daily between Chicago and Springfield, Ill., on the [illegible] Special of the Illinois Central, leaving Chicago at 9:10 p. m. Stops at Twelfth street, Thirty-ninth street, [illegible] Sixty-third street.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ASKS PUBLIC OPINION—HERE IT IS.

SENATORS ON PEACE TERMS.

Opinions as to the Wages of War to Be Paid by the Spaniards.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Freedom for the Island and Compensation to This Country.

FAVOR HOLDING PORTO RICO.

The following telegrams to "The Tribune" give tersely and in their own language the views of United States Senators on the diplomatic proposition which will soon confront the American people:

KEEP PORTO RICO, CUBA EVENTUALLY TO BE OURS. — SENATOR CULLOM, ILLINOIS.

We should keep Porto Rico, and in my judgment Cuba will eventually become a part of the United States. As to the Philippines, I do not wish to express an opinion.
SHELBY M. CULLOM.

RELINQUISHMENT OF CUBA, PORTO RICO, PHILIPPINES, ETC. — SENATOR ALLEN, NEBRASKA.

I would exact of Spain a relinquishment of her sovereignty over every foot of territory embraced in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and smaller islands now in our possession. I would require the prompt payment of the costs of the war in money, indemnity for the loss of the battleship Maine and its armament, and satisfactory compensation to the injured seamen of that vessel and the relatives and dependents of those killed by its being blown up. I do not know but what I would go further and require a public apology to the nations of the world for her inhumanity.
W. V. ALLEN.

ABSTAINS FROM GIVING OPINION UNTIL SENATE ACTS. — SENATOR WHITE, CALIFORNIA.

As the Senate must consider any treaty proposition initiated by the President and should not act without knowledge and discussion of all material facts, I prefer to abstain from present indication of my views.
STEPHEN M. WHITE.

SPANISH RULE TO CEASE IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE. — SENATOR BUTLER, N. CAROLINA.

If the war can close now I favor peace on the following terms: The last vestige of Spanish rule and authority to be removed from the Western Hemisphere. The United States government to secure coaling stations in the Philippines and every other foreign possession of Spain where we want or need them.
MARION BUTLER.

CESSION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO. COALING STATION, PHILIPPINES — SENATOR THURSTON, NEBRASKA.

We should demand the unconditional cession of Porto Rico and Cuba to the United States, leaving their government free to set up an independent Cuban government according to the war resolutions. No assumption of any debt by Porto Rico or Cuba. Cession of coaling and naval station in Philippines. The above should be the imperative ultimatum before suspension of hostilities; afterwards negotiations as to war indemnity and eventual disposition of the Philippines.
JOHN M. THURSTON.

CESSION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO—COALING STATION, PHILIPPINES — SENATOR SEWELL, NEW JERSEY.

We should exact from Spain an absolute cession of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States without debt of any kind or any obligations as to the future of either. We should also have a desirable harbor for a coaling station in the Philippines with an intermediate one between there and the Hawaiian Islands. The great trade of the future for us will be largely with the East. When the Nicaraguan Canal is constructed the chain of coaling stations, commencing with Honolulu, will be a necessity for our navy, and what we hope for and mean to have is a great commercial marine. No armistice until terms are settled.
W. J. SEWELL.

SURRENDER OF CUBA, CESSION PORTO RICO, INDEMNITY FOR MAINE — SENATOR MANTLE, MONTANA.

The terms of peace should at least embrace the surrender of Cuba with no liability for Spanish Cuban bonds or debts of any kind, and the immediate withdrawal from the island of all Spanish soldiery; the cession of Porto Rico to United States, free from debt; the cession of such coaling stations as we may demand in other Spanish colonies; full indemnity for the loss of the battleship Maine and for the families of its murdered sailors and marines; indemnity for American citizens unjustly incarcerated in Spanish-Cuban prisons and for property of American citizens in Cuba unlawfully confiscated or destroyed. As to the Philippines, the situation is complicated. We do not want them for the mere purpose of territorial acquisition, but we have assumed a great moral responsibility. We encouraged the people of those islands to renew their struggle for liberty and escape from the yoke of Spanish oppression. Can we now, as a civilized and Christian nation engaged in a war for humanity, desert them and leave them to the cruelties and atrocities sure to be visited upon them under Spanish rule?
LEE MANTLE.

FREE CUBA, ANNEX PORTO RICO, CONTROL OF PHILIPPINES. — SENATOR DEBOE, KENTUCKY.

The United States government should demand the freedom of Cuba, the annexation of Porto Rico, and control of the Philippines.
WM. J. DEBOE.

INDEPENDENCE CUBA, ANNEX PORTO RICO, COALING STATION. — SENATOR SHOUP, IDAHO.

I favor the withdrawal of all Spanish troops in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines; the surrender of all guns and other war material in these islands; the independence of Cuba; acquisition of Porto Rico; a coaling station in the Philippines, to be selected by the United States; and possession of those islands until our government is fully indemnified for all war expenditures.
G. L. SHOUP.

RELINQUISH CUBA AND PORTO RICO. COALING STATIONS, INDEMNITY. — SENATOR BAKER, KANSAS.

Spain should be required to relinquish all claim to Cuba and Porto Rico. She should cede us coaling stations in the Philippines, Carolines, and Canaries. While Spain is poor, nevertheless I believe the Philippines should be held to secure payment of reasonable indemnity. Porto Rico does not appear to be valuable enough for such purpose.
LUCIEN BAKER.

CUBA FREE, RETAIN PORTO RICO, KEEP PART OF PHILIPPINES. — SENATOR PERKINS, CALIFORNIA.

Believing as I do that the declaration of war should be our guide at least so far as Cuba is concerned, I am, in the light of present events, opposed to the United States exercising any authority in that island further than to establish a stable and just government. This is not a war of conquest. The lives that have been sacrificed in behalf of humanity cannot be recalled by the acquisition of undesirable territory or the payment of a large indemnity. The fortunes of war have resulted in unparalleled success of our army and navy that demand the establishment of coaling stations for our future use. I therefore favor the retention of one of the Philippines, preferably Luzon, for that purpose, and also the annexation of Porto Rico.
GEORGE C. PERKINS.

FREEDOM OF CUBA, ANNEX PORTO RICE, COALING STATIONS. — SENATOR WARREN, WYOMING.

Peace terms should be the immediate evacuation and surrender of Cuba by Spain with no interference in the plans we may follow in the establishment of an independent government there in the fulfillment of our obligations. We should take Porto Rico and retain it as a permanent possession. The Philippines, Carolines, and Ladrone Islands should be surrendered to us as security for the payment of an indemnity fund amounting to the full cost of the war. Ultimately, in these islands, if not retaining them absolutely, we should at least retain necessary coaling stations and in all these islands establish humane and substantial governments. The future great growth of the commerce of the world will be, in my opinion, in the Pacific, and our peace terms should be made with the view to establish the commercial supremacy of the United States there. With Hawaii as part of the United States this can be done. Our peace negotiations should be directly with Spain without needlessly opposing or antagonizing other nations. We should brook no interference in our settlement with Spain or with our final holdings in either the Atlantic or Pacific growing out of such settlement.
FRANCIS E. WARREN.

FREEDOM OF CUBA, GIVE UP ALL ISLANDS, WAR INDEMNITY. — SENATOR ROACH, N. DAKOTA.

I hesitate to express my views as to what the peace terms should be while the President and his Cabinet have the matter under advisement. The President must initiate the movement looking to a treaty of peace and the Senate must pass on it later. Under the circumstances it might not be considered proper form for a Senator to pronounce his judgment in advance. Besides any views I may now entertain are liable to be changed by the rapidly shifting history of the world now being written. Especially is this true with regard to the position of our own country among the nations of the world. We have started on a policy new and in the nature of things for us experimental. With the glory and pride of territorial expansion will come responsibilities grave and of far-reaching importance to our own people. At this time my view of our duty is the absolute freedom of Spanish control and occupation for Cuba; the absolute withdrawal of Spain from all of her island possessions, and their occupation by the United States; a reasonable indemnity. Once in possession of the islands now belonging to Spain, it will be the province of the United States alone to decide what disposition shall be made of them.
W. N. ROACH.

SAN FRANCISCO WANTS ALL.

Believes That None of the Islands Should Go Back to Spain.

William H. Lawler, labor leader—Adopt a comprehensive policy which will ultimately result in the annexation of these islands.

A. Augustus Spreckels, merchant and sugar manufacturer—Keep Porto Rico, Cuba, and Philippines by all means. This will open new avenues for business everywhere.

C. W. Cross, attorney—We have fought for them and got them, or as good as got them, and we ought to keep them. I think we can govern as well as anybody.

George Raphael, merchant—Establish a protectorate over Cuba, hold Porto Rico, and return Philippines to Spain when she has finally indemnified us for cost of war.

The Rev. Dr. John A. B. Wilson, pastor of Howard Street Presbyterian Church—Keep all these islands. I would never think of returning them. What our arms win let us hold. It is our new destiny.

FEELING THE POLITICAL AND POPULAR PULSE.

President McKinley, according to Washington dispatches, is anxious to get the views of the people of the United States before entering into peace negotiations with Spain. He is particularly desirous of learning what the members of the Senate think, as that body will have to ratify the treaty.

"The Tribune" yesterday started to feel the political and public pulse on the question: "What shall we do with Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the problem of an indemnity?"

Twelve Senators responded to the request for their views, outlining with freedom and positiveness what their legislative action will be. Summarized they are as follows:

Senator.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Philippines.	Indemnity.
S. M. CULLOM, Illinois	Will become part of the United States	Keep it	No opinion	No opinion.
W. J. SEWELL, New Jersey	Cede to United States	Cede to United States	Coaling station	No opinion.
LUCIEN BAKER, Kansas	Spain must relinquish all claims	Keep it	Coaling stations	Reasonable.
JOHN M. THURSTON, Neb.	Cede to United States for disposal according to congressional resolution	Cede to United States	Coaling and naval station	Subject to negotiations.
W. J. DEBOE, Kentucky	Freedom for Cubans	Keep it	Control them	No opinion.
W. V. ALLEN, Nebraska	Spain must relinquish sovereignty	Keep it	Keep them	Indemnity for cost of war and Maine.
MARION BUTLER, N. Car.	Spain must get out	Spain must get out	Coaling stations	No opinion.
F. E. WARREN, Wyoming	Freedom for Cuba	Keep it	Hold as security	Cost of war.
LEE MANTLE, Montana	Surrender free of liabilities	Cede to United States	Coaling stations and control	Indemnity for Maine and American citizens.
GEO. C. PERKINS, California	Freedom of Cubans	Keep it	Keep one island	No opinion.
W. N. ROACH, North Dakota	Freedom of Cubans	Surrender it	Surrender them	Indemnity for war.
E. L. SHOUP, Idaho	Independence	Annexation	Coaling station	War indemnity.

The prevailing sentiment in the leading cities of the country, as shown in the interviews on this page, is largely in favor of holding Porto Rico, retaining the Philippines until an adequate war indemnity has been paid, and giving the Cubans a chance to govern themselves. If the Cubans fail, then annex Cuba.

Some of the radical patriots think the United States should hold all it takes in the war, and especially should never give up a land on which American blood has been shed by an enemy.

Some conservatives think we should have nothing to do with the Philippines and should hold Porto Rico only as security for the payment of an indemnity.

There appears to be a general opinion that an indemnity should be insisted on, and that it should be large enough to cover all expense and anxiety caused by the conflict. One man even suggests that after all is paid for Spain should also give us a warship to replace the Maine.

The interviews solicited by "The Tribune" are from men chosen for their representative character.

CITIZENS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON PEACE TERMS.

BALTIMORE FOR FREE CUBA.

Spanish Sovereignty in the West Indies Must End and We Must Hold Philippines.

Charles J. Wiener, lawyer, ex-member of Legislature—I am opposed to any move upon which could be based against us a charge of imperialism or war of conquest. The independence of Cuba and the holding of other islands for an indemnity is sufficient.

The Rev. Albert H. Studebaker, pastor First Evangelical Lutheran Church—Independence for Cuba. If necessary annex that island and also Porto Rico. Remove Spain's hold on West Indies. Hold the Philippines at least for an indemnity and coaling station.

William J. H. Walters of Armstrong, Cator & Co., merchants—End Spanish rule in the West Indies. Give Cubans a chance at self-government. Hold Porto Rico. Establish a protectorate and if necessary annex Cuba. Hold Philippines for indemnity.

William Bence, painter, workingman—End the war. Annex Cuba and Porto Rico. Hold the Philippines as guarantee for indemnity. Coaling station in the Carolines.

MOBILE IS CONSERVATIVE.

Believes in Holding the Philippines Only Until Spain Has Paid an Indemnity.

Edward L. Russell, President of Mobile and Ohio railroad and prominent attorney—It would be a wise policy for the benefit of the natives of Cuba and Porto Rico for the government to annex these countries. We should not attempt to permanently own the Philippines, but should establish there such safeguards as would protect the natives from the rapacity and cruelty of the Spaniards until the question should solve itself, like the negro question in this country.

The Rev. D. C. Peabody, rector Trinity Episcopal Church—Keep Cuba and Porto Rico and let the Philippines go, reserving there a coaling station.

Dr. Burgess, merchant and politician—We ought to keep the whole shebang.

SEATTLE GIVES ITS VIEWS.

Sentiment Varies on the Disposition of the Islands—One Says Hold Them All.

James B. Howe, lawyer—Let the judgment of the President and the administration prevail in settling all questions involved.

J. B. MacDougall, merchant—Establish territorial government for Cuba and Porto Rico; by no means let the Philippines go.

Thomas J. Humes, Mayor, candidate for United States Senator—I favor protectorate for Cuba, the retention of Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

The Rev. W. H. G. Temple—Hold them all; civilize and Christianize them.

Orville P. Espy, President Seattle Typographical union—Establish a Cuban government under protectorate till strong enough to stand alone. Hold the Philippines.

ST. LOUIS VIEWS DIVIDED.

Prevailing Tone Is in Favor of Trusting All to the Judgment of McKinley.

James J. Blair, attorney—The national administration can be trusted to pursue a conservative policy.

William H. Lee, President of the Merchants'-Laclede National Bank—The war situation changes so often that it would be folly to attempt to outline a wise policy for the government at the present time.

James Bannerman, merchant—Developments from time to time should determine the course the American government should take in the conduct of the war.

The Rev. John Mathews—If the United States government should find it consistent with honor and justice to advance its material interests she should do so.

PHILADELPHIA—NO QUIBBLE.

Cuba and Porto Rico to Be Taken and Philippines Must Not Go to Spain.

George H. Earl, lawyer—There should be no quibbling over Cuba and Porto Rico. We should take them. It would be a cruel thing to give back the Philippines to Spain.

John H. Converse, an active independent Republican—We shall be compelled to hold Cuba and Porto Rico. In justice to the inhabitants the United States should not take any part in the government of the Philippines.

Samuel Woolman, President of the Commercial Exchange—Spain must give up Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. She will be unable to pay an indemnity in cash.

The Rev. Russell Conwell—Cuba must be freed from Spanish misrule.

SPRINGFIELD (ILL.): KEEP ALL

Policy of Expansion Seems to Control the Sentiment of the People There.

The Rev. E. J. Lynn—Keep Porto Rico. Allow Cuba to organize a free government. Establish a commercial center in the Philippines.

E. A. Hall, merchant—We should keep them all.

P. H. Day, labor leader—Keep all three, as this is the only indemnity the United States will receive from Spain.

Joseph M. Grout, attorney—Keep Cuba until a stable government is formed. Colonize Porto Rico. Establish a coaling station in the Philippines and force Spain to give the inhabitants a liberal government.

MILWAUKEE VARYING VIEWS.

Difference of Opinion Chiefly Over the Final Disposition of the Philippines.

J. C. Quarles, lawyer—Retain Cuba and Porto Rico, but not the Philippines.

W. A. Walker, Democratic politician—Establish a permanent government in Cuba; retain Porto Rico and the Philippines.

C. A. Chapin, commission merchant—Hold Porto Rico permanently. Maintain a protectorate over Cuba until permanent government is secured. Retain a coaling station in the Philippines, together with one or two other coaling stations in the other Spanish islands in the East. The Philippines are too far removed to take permanently.

DENVER COMES OUT STRONG.

Would Never Yield Up Land Over Which Old Glory Has Once Waved.

The Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell—Porto Rico is near enough to be retained, while Cuba should be restored to the Cubans as soon as they demonstrate the fitness for government. The Philippines might be held for indemnity.

Alva Adams—It would be a travesty upon our humanity to return any lands. If American institutions are what we claim them to be we should implant them wherever our sailors and soldiers have pulled down the emblem of Spain.

Byron L. Carr, Attorney General—If the government does not intend to hold the land over which Old Glory flies today we should never have permitted it to wave where it does now.

J. S. Appel, merchant—When our flag is planted on territory in any portion of the globe it should be the duty of the government to see that it remains there for all time.

John D. Vaughn—I'm for expansion of territory, even if it included Newfoundland and all of the West Indies. No "Pent-up Utica" for Old Glory.

NEW ORLEANS WANTS NONE.

Sentiment There Seems to Be Against Holding Any of the Islands Taken.

E. B. Kruttschnitt, lawyer and President of the recent constitutional convention—Retain Porto Rico, because of its position as a strategic point and owing to the prospect of having a Nicaraguan Canal. Give Cuba to the Cubans. We should have a coaling station in the Philippines.

Charles A. Farwell, merchant—The annexation of any more territory by the United States would be against the Monroe doctrine. We want none of the islands.

John Fitzpatrick, ex-Mayor and politician—Take Porto Rico. Give Cuba to the Cubans as soon as we are certain they can maintain a stable government. Let the Philippines alone.

James Leonard, ex-President of the General Trades Council and labor leader—We do not want to annex any of those islands because it will bring the pauper labor of those countries into competition with American labor.

LOS ANGELES WOULD ANNEX.

"Take All the Islands" Is the Prevailing Sentiment of the People.

The Rev. B. W. R. Taylor—Annex and civilize them.

F. M. Coulter, dry goods merchant—Take them in. Leave details to President McKinley.

A. C. Shafter, capitalist—Keep them. Never pull down the American flag after it is once raised.

E. P. Hutchinson, City Councilman and Populist-Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor—Make Cuba an independent republic. Capture and hold Porto Rico. Hold the Philippines, at least till the war indemnity is settled.

T. E. Gibbon, corporation attorney—Hold Porto Rico. Establish free government in Cuba. Occupy the Philippines, at least till all disputes arising from the war are settled.

DETROIT'S MODEST VIEWS.

Only a Coaling Station Desired in the Philippines, but Annexation for Porto Rico.

W. D. Mahon, labor leader—The United States should have complete possession of Cuba and Porto Rico, with perhaps a coaling station in the Philippines.

J. L. Hudson, merchant—This country will some day number Cuba among its possessions. Porto Rico will also be ours.

J. W. Donovan, attorney—Annex Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines and give the natives a little freedom under the Stars and Stripes.

The Rev. Donald D. McLaurin—This is not a war of conquest. Cuba should be granted its independence, and this should also be held out to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

ATLANTA WOULD TAKE ALL.

Public Sentiment There Favors "Raking In the Pot," in Words of Colonel Clifton.

Colonel T. B. Felder, lawyer—Porto Rico and Cuba should be annexed. The Philippines should be held until war indemnity is fully paid.

Colonel William Clifton, politician—I am in favor of raking in the pot.

Daniel Rich, merchant—Cuba and Porto Rico should be annexed. We must have a coaling station in the Philippines.

The Rev. Henry McLinnon, Presbyterian—For the purpose of spreading the gospel, I think we should take in all the islands.

George W. Evans, labor leader—I think the annexation of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines would improve laboring conditions.

OMAHA IS FOR ANNEXATION.

Government Should Retain What It Has Cost the Blood of Americans to Obtain.

General John C. Corwin, lawyer and regimental comrade of President McKinley—Porto Rico should be annexed. If Cuba cannot be given stable government, as independent republic it should be annexed. As to Philippines, coaling station at least, and it is a serious question whether the republic can relinquish its authority there with proper regard to the interest of the inhabitants.

The Rev. G. W. Savidge—Let the government remain what it has acquired by the blood of its soldiers and administer the territory under the laws of the American republic in Cuba, Philippines, and Porto Rico.

William Balduff, merchant—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are the legitimate spoils of the war, and as American blood was necessary to acquire them they should be retained by the nation which is best prepared to give their inhabitants the best government on earth, America.

Colonel Albyn Frank, politician and clerk District Court—Retain all conquered territory with proper regard to the interest of the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines.

D. Clem Weaver, labor leader, Assistant Superintendent Deaf and Dumb Institute of Omaha—While I am opposed to a system of imeprialism, I favor retaining what our soldiers' valor has secured in the way of territory, and Cuba and Porto Rico must be retained. The Philippines might be surrendered, with proper guarantees for the oppressed people.

MEMPHIS IS FOR INDEMNITY.

Opinion Strong for Holding All the Islands Until Spain Puts Up the Cash.

F. P. Poston, lawyer—Take Cuba under protectorate of United States. Require that Porto Rico be ceded to us and a coaling station in Philippines, with general supervision over them.

W. W. Shouse, merchant—Keep Cuba for sanitary and mercantile reasons. Hold Porto Rico by right of conquest. Keep Luzon and give other Philippines back to Spain.

Thomas H. Jackson, chairman of Congressional Executive committee—All we can do with Cuba is to exercise a protectorate over it until it can govern itself. Keep Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Rev. Frederick P. Davenport—Keep any and all of the islands until Spain pays indemnity. Retain coaling stations in each island if needed.

W. O. Pinard, President Trade and Labor Council—Take Cuba and Porto Rico and establish a coaling station in the Philippines and hold them until Spain pays indemnity.

KANSAS CITY FOR GROWTH.

Take All the Islands and Keep Them, but Demand No Money Indemnity.

C. McDowell, lawyer—Hold Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines.

James M. Jones, Mayor—Take Porto Rico and the Philippines as indemnity. Make Cuba free and independent if the people can govern themselves. If they can't, give them a United States protectorate.

W. B. Thayer, merchant—Take Porto Rico. Hold Cuba subject to the self-governing powers of her people. Maintain a coaling station in the Philippines.

Richard Gentry, capitalist—Hold them all, so far as Spain is concerned. Dispose of them in the future according to mature judgment. Ask no indemnity.

George T. Ward, labor leader—Hold all of them. We are bound to protect humanity in the Philippines as well as in Cuba. We do not want indemnity.

ST. PAUL AGAINST CONQUEST.

Belief That We Should Not Attempt to Hold the Philippines or Porto Rico.

Frank Schlick Jr., merchant—We don't want the Philippines. Keep Porto Rico. Let Spain give Cuba to some other power than the United States.

Harris Richardson, politician—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines should each have an independent government. All we want are coaling stations in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

John R. Townley, lawyer—We shouul adhere strictly to the terms of the declaration on which we went to war; drive the Spaniards out of Cuba and give the islands an independent government. We want no territorial expansion.

Harry Franklin, labor leader—As Spain cannot pay us an indemnity we should hold Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines under a protectorate, establishing relations with them similar to those existing between Great Britain and Canada.

LOUISVILLE SAYS HOLD ALL.

One Opinion Suggests Also the Ceding by Spain of a Warship to Replace the Maine.

R. C. Kincead, attorney—Independence for Cuba. Hold Porto Rico and such portions of the Philippines as may be necessary.

Oscar Fetley, banker—I do not believe in annexing the Philippines. A protectorate should be established over Cuba.

Mayor Weaver—Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines would not be too much of an indemnity for the funds expended and the loss of human lives.

James F. Buckner, Secretary of the Board of Trade—The withdrawal of Spain from Cuba and Porto Rico and the ceding of the latter to the United States. A coaling stations in the Philippines. Delivery to the United States by Spain of a first-class ship to take the place of the Maine and responsibility by Spain for the Cuban debt.

LITTLE ROCK SENTIMENT.

General Opposition to the Policy of Expansion, Especially in the Far East.

Governor Dan W. Jones—Annex Porto Rico. Free government in Cuba. Keep a coaling station in the Philippines.

Ex-Governor James P. Eagle, Baptist minister—Porto Rico and Cuba should be annexed, providing inhabitants of latter agree to it. Keep coaling station only in Philippines.

J. W. Beidelman, merchant—Do not annex Cuba. Keep Porto Rico. Only coaling station in Philippines.

T. W. Cox, politician—Keep promise made with Cuba. Annex Porto Rico. Hold Philippines until indemnity is paid, then retain coaling station only.

J. W. Brooks, labor leader—Annex Porto Rico. Give Cubans fair trial to run the government, then annex if failure is made. A coaling station in Philippines only.

CHICAGOANS SPEAK OUT.

Many Favor the Acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico; Some the Philippines.

C. B. FARWELL'S ADVICE.

He and Others Are Converts to the New American Idea of Colonial Expansion.

SENTIMENT IS CLEAR-CUT.

Chicago citizens evidently are being converted to the colonial idea. A number of representative men in various walks of life were asked yesterday to give their views on the settlement of the war in answer to the President's evident desire to hear from the people. The great majority of those interviewed declared in favor of holding to at least a part of the nation's newly acquired territory. The sentiment was nearly unanimous in favor of the retention of Cuba and Porto Rico at least. Following are some of the opinions:

Charles B. Farwell—The war started out as a war of humanity, but no sooner had it fairly begun than it developed into a war of conquest. The usual custom of such a war is to keep what we get. I have not been in favor of colonial acquisition, but under the circumstances as they now exist I believe we should keep Porto Rico and Cuba and the Philippines also. They should be retained as colonial possessions.

Chauncey J. Blair—I don't feel like expressing myself on the Philippines, but I believe we are entitled to both Cuba and Porto Rico. The evident intention of the government is to allow the Cubans to govern themselves, if possible, and that agrees with my personal views. I think Porto Rico should be held as a colony, however, and I am not sure but that we ought to hold to all the new territory. Whether we keep Cuba or not must depend on whether the Cubans are able to govern themselves.

W. D. Kerfoot—We ought to keep Cuba and Porto Rico and a coaling station in the Philippines, but the Cubans should be given a chance to govern themselves first. I do not think the acquisition of those territories would be a danger to the United States or anything of the kind. But how are we going to get around our statement that this is not a war of conquest? I do not know.

E. S. Lacey—The United States, having set about providing the Cubans with a free government, ought to see the matter through. The Cubans should be allowed to govern themselves if they are capable of it, and in any event it is the duty of the United States to guarantee them a stable government. I favor the retention of Porto Rico only in lieu of an indemnity, if one is demanded. In the event of our retaining that island I believe it should be kept as a territorial possession until such time as American capital and immigration will insure it a good and stable self-government. I do not believe in the retention of the Philippines at all.

Joseph Beifeld—I do not believe in this country acquiring foreign territory at all. In the case of Cuba, we ought to hold it just long enough to be sure it is able to govern itself and then turn it over to the Cubans.

H. H. Kohlsaat—In general I should say the United States should keep Porto Rico, should insist that Spain evacuate Cuba entirely, and as to the Philippines, that is a broad question. We should at least keep a coaling station there under the United States flag. The result of this war should leave the western continent free from Spanish dominion.

Judge John Gibbons—I think the people are safe in entrusting the matter to President McKinley, who has so far conducted affairs in a manner that gives us every reason to place confidence in his judgment. Personally, I am opposed to a general expansion of territory and see dangers that underlie annexation of foreign States. The whole history has been against it and I should consider it a serious problem.

City Controller R. A. Waller—Such questions as this deserve careful consideration and are better suited to statesmen. I see objections to an expansion of territory, but the question of what to do in the present case involves a great many things and I should leave the problem to others.

Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago—(Quoted from talks on international law.)—"The objections raised to the annexation of territory are not all well founded. As a matter of policy, of course, it has many sides. That there is any constitutional objection to the government of territory not a part of the State and yet belonging to it is not true. It is expressly stated that Congress shall provide for such territory. I see no objection to the possession of coaling stations here and there. Some of the territory occupied will naturally be held for a settlement of indemnity and there are grave problems in disposing of it. If Spain should cede its rights in Cuba to the United States the inhabitants would without other act become American citizens."

Charles L. Hutchinson—I think we ought to keep Porto Rico unequivocally, but the Philippines and Cuba are a pretty broad question. We ought to demand a coaling station in the Philippines, but we have one there already. I do not think we ought to discuss the future of Cuba until we have kept our promise to free the Cubans and give them a chance to govern themselves.

Frank G. Logan—The United States has done well under the policy mapped out by the fathers not to acquire distant territory, and personally I have always been against anything like a departure from that. I believe Porto Rico should belong to the United States, however. We have committed ourselves on Cuba and cannot do anything else than assume a protectorate till the Cubans are able to govern themselves. I do not believe we should try to keep the Philippines, though we should insist on a coaling station there. We should also have a coaling station in the Ladrones.

Judge M. F. Tuley—Assist Cuba to establish an independent government, and vacate the island as soon as possible. Give Porto Rico and the Philippines to Spain upon the payment by her of the expenses of the war. This appears to me to be the wise policy to pursue.

Harvey B. Hurd—As to the Philippine Islands, I see no way by which we can honorably return the islands to Spain. Perhaps we will have to treat them substantially as we do Cuba. As to Porto Rico, if we conquer it we might reasonably claim it as conquered territory. The Ladrones and Carolines are too small to interfere with the main question and can be valuable to us only as coaling stations. If the United States comes up to the expectations of the best minds in this and foreign countries in making terms of settlement this affair will be the beginning of a new epoch not only in warfare, but in the policy of nations in reference to their colonies and the peoples whom they dominate.

Augustus N. Eddy—Retain every piece of territory where the American army has found a footing—that is my view of the question. Cuba can be turned over to the Cubans when they have proved themselves capable of self-government. Porto Rico we should hold forever for the same reason that Germany has held Alsace and Lorraine. The Philippines should be held till Spain gives the required indemnity.

E. W. Blatchford—I am in favor of the retention of Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, and the Carolines. The Pacific coast islands are needed for naval stations and are well known to be fertile and capable of producing wealth.

SEEN FROM THE BRIDGE.

Commodore Schley's Second in Command Relates His Story of the Fight.

TRIBUTE TO THE OREGON.

Says Behavior of That Ship in the Chase of the Colon Was an Inspiring Sight.

COTTON AND USHER REPORT.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The Navy department has made public the reports of Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, Lieutenant Usher, commanding the Ericsson, and Captain Cotton of the Harvard, giving their stories of the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

Schley's Captain Tells of the Action.

The full text of Captain Cook's report follows:

"United States Steamship Brooklyn, First Rate, at Anchor, Guantanamo Bay, July 7.—Sir: At 9 a. m., July 3, I gave orders and arrangements were made for general muster at 9:30 a. m. At 9:30 a. m. the enemy were telegraphed by the Iowa as coming out. At the same time they were discovered by the Quartermaster on watch, N. Anderson, of this ship, and reported to the officer of the deck. The executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Mason, who was on deck about to execute the order for general muster, immediately gave the order, 'Clear ship for action and general quarters.' Signal was made at the same time, 'Enemy coming out, action.' I went immediately forward, stood for the enemy, and gave orders to get steam on all boilers. We started with steam on three boilers at about twelve knots speed.

"The head of the Spanish squadron, in column, was just outside the entrance of the harbor of Santiago, heading about southwest. The Spanish squadron consisted of the Maria Teresa (flag), Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Colon, and two torpedo destroyers. We opened fire on the leading ship in five minutes from the discovery.

"The port battery was first engaged as we stood with port helm to head off the leading ship. We gave them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards range. The enemy turned to the westward to close into the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action. The enemy hugged the shore to the westward.

Vixen Guards the Brooklyn.

"The Brooklyn, leading, was followed by the Texas, Iowa, Oregon, Indiana, and Gloucester. The Vixen, which had been to westward of us on the blockade, ran to the southward and eastward of us and kept for some time off our port side, distant about 1,000 yards, evidently intending to guard against torpedo attack upon this ship; the shells passing over us fell thick about it, some passing over it. At this time the firing was fast and the whistling of shells incessant, and our escape with so little injury was miraculous and can only be attributed to bad marksmanship on the part of the enemy. The Maria Teresa, which had dropped astern while we were wearing, under the heavy fire of our fleet ran ashore. The Vizcaya, Oquendo, and Colon continued on, gaining in distance.

"The Brooklyn was engaged with the three leading ships of the enemy, which were forging ahead, the Texas, Iowa, and Indiana keeping up a heavy fire but steadily dropping astern.

Oregon an Inspiring Sight.

"The Oregon was keeping up a steady fire and was coming up in the most glorious and gallant style, outstripping all others. It was an inspiring sight to see this battleship, with a large white wave before it, and its smokestacks belching forth continued puffs from its forced draft. We were making fourteen knots at the time and the Oregon came up off our starboard quarter at about 600 yards and maintained its position, though we soon after increased our speed to fifteen knots and just before the Colon surrendered were making nearly sixteen.

"The Oquendo, soon after the falling out of the Teresa, dropped astern and, on fire, ran ashore. The Vizcaya and Colon continued on, under fire from Brooklyn and Oregon. The other vessels of our fleet were well astern and out of range. The Texas was evidently coming up fast. At about 10:53 a. m. the Vizcaya was seen to be on fire, and the Colon passed inside of it with increased speed, took the lead, and gradually forged ahead.

"The Vizcaya soon after ran on the beach, ablaze with fire. We signaled the Oregon to cease firing on the Vizcaya, as its flag was down. Firing immediately ceased and we both continued the chase of the Colon, now about 12,000 yards away. The ranges ran from 1,500 to 3,000 yards with the Vizcaya, as it kept in and out from the coast. We steered straight for a distant point near Cape Cruz, while the Colon kept close to the land, running into all the bights. It could not have come out without crossing our bows, and we were steadily gaining on it. We were getting more steam all the time and now had four and one-half boilers on and the remaining one and one-half nearly ready.

"After running for about fifty miles west from the entrance of Santiago harbor the Colon ran into a bight of land, beached, fired a gun to leeward, and hauled down its flag. The Oregon and Brooklyn had just previously begun to fire upon the Colon and were landing shell close to it.

Colon Surrenders Unconditionally.

"I was sent on board by Commodore Schley to receive the surrender. The Captain spoke English and received me pleasantly, though naturally much depressed. He surrendered unconditionally. He was polite, shook hands, and said that his case was hopeless, and that he saw that we were too much for him. I was on board about fifteen minutes. As we came from the Colon the flagship New York came in with the Texas. I reported on board the flagship to Rear Admiral Sampson. I stated to him that I believed the Colon could be gotten off the beach.

Schley's Cheery Words to the Men.

"During the entire action I was in constant communication with you, so that I was enabled to promptly execute your orders and instructions. The officers and crew behaved with great and unexceptionable coolness and bravery, so that it is difficult to discriminate. They were encouraged in their best efforts by your enthusiasm and your cheery words: 'Fire steady, boys, and give it to them.'

"The executive officer, N. E. Mason, with his usual zeal, was continually at the battery directing the firing and keeping me well informed of the exact condition of the ship and in encouraging both officers and men by his example of coolness and courage.

Ellis Dies Doing His Duty.

"Lieutenant Hodgson was on the bridge coolly and deliberately taking bearings, and measuring and giving ranges. He was assisted in getting ranges and noting time by Chief Yeoman George Ellis, with a stadimeter until Ellis was killed by a passing shell.

"The officers of the divisions, Lieutenants T. D. Griffin, W. R. Rush, E. Simpson, J. G. Doyle, B. W. Wells, and Ensign Webster all performed their full duties deliberately and efficiently. The naval cadets in divisions were cool and efficient. Naval Cadets Halligan, Marble, Abele, and Cronan having especially been noticed for good service. Lieutenant B. W. Wells, your secretary, volunteered for command of a division, and was given the Fourth Division, thus enabling me to station a commissioned officer in a turret.

"Too much praise cannot be given the engineer's department for the hard work done by all in steadily raising the steam until the speed rose from twelve to sixteen knots.

"The marines did splendid service at the guns and at their stations. The orderlies carried messages quickly and effectively. Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Borden were constant in their visits to the different stations, to be assured of efficiency.

"Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons and Passed Assistant Surgeon de Valin were in constant attendance at the divisions and on deck to be ready for any emergency. Flag Lieutenant James H. Sears was particularly active, standing in the open directing signals, reporting fall of shot, and position of the enemy. He was cool and firm in his duty.

Wigwags Under Fire.

"Ensign McCauley attended personally to signals while constantly under fire, at one time mounting the forward turret and making the wig-wag himself. His coolness was conspicuous. The boatswain, Mr. Hill, was continually about the forecastle, ready for any duty, and materially assisted in watching the fall of shots and thus checked the ranges. The gunner, F. T. Applegate, rendered valuable and conspicuous service at the battery, making repairs wherever practicable during the action. The carpenter, G. H. Warford, was on the alert, watching for effects of shell and examining compartments, pipes, and valves. The signal men, under Chief Quartermaster O'Connell, all stood in the open and performed their duties courageously.

"I would call to your especial attention the valuable and conspicuous services rendered during the action by B. Gaynor (G. M., 1st C.), as noted in the reports of the executive officer, the divisional officers, and the gunner. Gaynor is a natural mechanic and an intelligent man, and he went from gun to gun repairing breaks, and was constant in his work, keeping them in condition for use. C. F. Diggins (C. G. M.) was in all parts of the ship, attending faithfully and coolly to the electric apparatus.

"N. Anderson (Q. M., 1st C.) is a particularly bright seaman. He was at the wheel and kept the ship steadily on her course. He has been particularly known in this ship as a valuable man. He would prove efficient as a mate, and I recommend him for such appointment.

On the Muzzle of a Six-Pounder.

"N. Morrissey (landsman) twice got out on the muzzle of a forward six-pounder and backed out a jammed shot. Private MacNeal, U. S. M. C., also went out on the muzzle of a forecastle six-pounder and cleared a jammed shot.

"We had but two personal casualties—George H. Ellis (chief yeoman), killed, and J. Burns (fireman, first-class), wounded. The ship was struck twenty times by whole shot and many times by pieces of bursting shell and from small shot of machine guns. No serious injury was done to the ship, and all repairs can be temporarily done by the ship's force, excepting to the five-inch elevating gear. The smokestacks were hit in several places, the signal halliards, rigging, and flags were cut in many places. The flag at the main was destroyed, being much cut by shot and flying pieces of shell.

"The eight-inch guns worked satisfactorily; some trouble and delay were caused by jamming of locks. The turrets worked well. The five-inch battery gave great trouble with the elevating gear. At the end several were rendered useless for battle. Two are bulged at the muzzle. This ship should have new elevating gear for five-inch guns as soon as practicable. We fired 100 rounds of eight-inch, 473 of five-inch, 1,200 of six-pounder, and 200 of one-pounder ammunition. Respectfully, F. A. COOK,

"Captain, U. S. N., commanding."

Brings Aid to the Spaniards.

Captain Cotton of the Harvard, in his report to the Admiral, relates the share his ship took in rescuing the Spaniards from the burning vessels. He says:

"Upon reaching the wrecks of the Maria Teresa and Oquendo Captain Evans informed me that the officers and crews of both vessels were on shore in great distress and suffering for want of food, and asked me if I would rescue them, a request with which I of course instantly complied, and which would have been unnecessary had I previously known the circumstances concerning them.

"I took the Harvard in as near the wrecks as I deemed to be prudent, and at 4:40 p. m. lowered nine of our boats and sent them in to the shore to rescue the survivors. This work continued until 9:45 p. m., when the last boatload of Spanish prisoners came alongside. During the greater part of the time the steam launch of the Indiana rendered valuable assistance in towing our boats to and from the shore. We had the good fortune to rescue 35 officers and 637 men without accident to them or to our boats, notwithstanding the fact that the landing was through the surf and dangerous, as well from the incessant explosion of ammunition, both small and large, as from the surf. The boats were handled with skill and judgment by the officers in command of them, Lieutenants Beale, Roberts, Davis, and Bradshaw, Ensigns Turner and Cummings, and Cadets Noa and Bruff, whose conduct and that of the boats' crews was commendable.

"Among the rescued were thirty-eight sick and wounded. At 10 o'clock I steamed in to rejoin the ships off Santiago, reaching them at 10:55 p. m., with the junior medical officer of the Indiana, a Lieutenant, and a boat's crew of the U. S. S. Gloucester.

Feeding the Naked.

"The Spanish officers and men received every attention that it was possible to bestow upon them for their comfort and welfare. Some of them came on board wholly nude and many with only a shirt or trousers. As soon as possible after their arrival on board they were provided with food and necessary clothing. About 300 working suits and many shoes and canvas hats were issued to them. The sick and wounded were attended by our own medical staff, assisted by two of the Spanish medical officers, who were among those rescued.

"This forenoon sixteen of the most severely wounded men were transferred to the United States hospital ship Solace. None of the Spanish officers on board this ship was so seriously wounded as to require transfer to that vessel."

Ordered to Rescue Work.

The Ericsson also took an important share in the work of rescue and the risk the American sailors ran is shown in the following from Lieutenant Usher's report:

"As the Ericsson was hauling away from the New York in the chase signal was made, interrogatory 172, 'Request permission to continue chase.' The flagship hoisted negative and by wigwag signals directed the Ericsson to pick up men in the water astern.

"Turned with port helm and found and picked up one man afloat on a piece of wreckage and then returned to the chase, the New York in the meantime chasing fast after the Colon. As we came up with the Iowa, lying about two miles seaward of Vizcaya, the Ericsson was hailed and directed to go inshore and rescue the crew of the Vizcaya from the burning vessel. Ran close alongside the Vizcaya and sent small boat to it, boats from Iowa pulling in also at same time. Explosions from the ammunition on board the Vizcaya began about this time and its guns, which had been loaded, were fired one after the other by the flames.

"The Vizcaya was on fire fore and aft, but the mass of the fire was aft, and the position of the Ericsson was perilous in the extreme and only the urgency of the occasion caused it to remain. Rescued eleven (11) officers and about ninety (90) sailors and marines from the vessel, many of them sorely wounded.

Rescued All the Living.

"The Spanish were no sooner taken on board than they urged immediate withdrawal of the Ericsson, but this vessel remained until all alive had been taken from the Vizcaya by the Ericsson's small boat and the boats from the Iowa. One of the Vizcaya's large cutters was also used. The Ericsson's deck was then crowded with prisoners, most of them naked and many of them wounded, and it returned to the Iowa, towing the Vizcaya's cutter, also filled with prisoners."

Judgment Against the Lexington.

Judge Gibbons entered a judgment by default yesterday afternoon against the Lexington Hotel and Building company in the sum of $10,895 in favor of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

FOR DEBILITATED MEN,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated man."

DEWEY AFTER MORE SHIPS.

Raleigh and Concord Sent to Gather Up Spanish Vessels in the Island Ports.

WILDMAN GIVES THE TIP.

Seven Gunboats and Four Merchantmen Laden with Tobacco Likely to Make Prizes.

SPANIARDS ILL-USE ENGLISH

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hongkong, July 28.—Admiral Dewey at Manila has dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to gather up eleven Spanish craft which, according to information sent him by Consul General Wildman, are at various places in the Philippine archipelago. Among these vessels are three gunboats at San Miguel, Luzon Island, and four at Port Royal, Palawar Island. Four merchantmen with cargoes of tobacco are reported at Cagayan in Luzon. The same dispatch reports that English traders at the coal mines at Batan, Luzon Island, have been imprisoned and subjected to ill-treatment otherwise by the Spaniards there.

Dewey Not Consulted.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Secretary Long said today that so far as he knew no cable request has been sent to Admiral Dewey to give his views on the political future of the Philippines, as was stated in some publications today. The Secretary of the Navy would be cognizant of any inquiries of this character directed to Admiral Dewey. Moreover, the suggestion that the administration desired the advice of Admiral Dewey as a preliminary to the answer to Spain's peace proposal is regarded as manifestly improbable, as it would take four or five days for a dispatch boat to get the government's message from Hongkong to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and as much longer to get back the reply, whereas the government's answer to Spain's proposal will be made within the next day or two.

Dewey a Credit to His Teacher.

Boston, Mass., July 28.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, delivered an interesting address on "Our Navy" at the Chautauqua assembly grounds, Lakeview, South Framingham, this morning. "Diplomacy," he said, "is good, but there are times when it is impotent unless it is backed up by a strong navy. We are now going to build up a navy to a proper size, and I am glad, but no matter how fine ships we have, they will be practically useless unless they are manned by capable naval officers."

Admiral Dewey was alluded to especially by the speaker, and the hero's name was greeted with loud applause.

"Dewey," he said, "was with Farragut in the civil war, and acquitted himself bravely. That he had not forgotten the lessons of that grand old man was shown in the battle of Manila Bay.

"His orders were to destroy the Spanish fleet and he did it. But he also had to secure a harbor. In the Philippines there are 114,000 square miles and 9,000,000 population.

"The only way to solve the problem of what we shall do with the islands is to take the islands ourselves or to set them free after establishing the best form of government we can. God's mills grind well, although they are slow. This victory of ours in the far East not only means continued supremacy, but it means carrying into Manila nineteenth century civilization. We cannot shut ourselves off from the rest of the world any longer. This opportunity has been given to us. We must grasp it."

TO WORK ON BROAD LINES.

President and Commissioner Peck Talk Over Plans for the Paris Exposition.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—Ferdinand Peck of Chicago, the newly appointed United States Commissioner General to the Paris exposition, was at the White House today and had a long conference with the President, who suggested that the representation of this government should be conducted on a broad, generous plane. The President agreed that there should be an additional appropriation of $400,000 for the expenses of our representation there, the present appropriation for the purpose being $650,000. Mr. Peck thinks an assistant commissioner general will be appointed in a few days, but that the office of secretary may not be filled for some time. He will open an office in New York at once, to be subordinate to the main one at Chicago, and will leave for Paris about Sept. 1.

Funeral of Captain Gillman.

West Point, N. Y., July 28.—[Special.]—Three volleys echoed through the mountains today as the last salute to the late Captain B. H. Gillman, United States army.

His body was brought from Governor's Island on the General Meigs. The cavalry detachment and battalion of cadets marched behind the caisson upon which rested the body of the dead hero. The post officers acted as pallbearers. At 3:30 the funeral procession left the cadet chapel and marched to the cemetery, where the last salute was given.

Captain Gillman was wounded at Santiago.

LANDING EFFECTED WEST OF HAVANA BY THE WANDERER.

Dispatch Boat Reaches Key West with the News That "Dynamite Johnnie" O'Brien Succeeds in Unloading Arms and Ammunition.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Key West, Fla., July 28.—A dispatch boat from the blockade line has just arrived here. It reports that the Wanderer effected a second landing yesterday a few leagues west of Havana, and that it was signaled this morning twenty miles east of Morro Castle, close in shore.

The Wanderer is in command of Captain O'Brien, the famous filibuster, better known as "Dynamite Johnnie." The vessel carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the Cuban army in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana.

Captain O'Brien attempted to land his cargo at Banes five days ago, but was repulsed by a Spanish force on shore.

CORONER FAILS TO SOLVE THE BRANT MYSTERY.

Learns That Three Men Were Implicated in the Murder, but Their Identity Is Unknown—Divorced Wife Arrives in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—[Special.]—The inquest over the remains of Charles Brant, who was mysteriously assassinated on Monday night, was held today. A number of witnesses testified to seeing four men engaged in a struggle at Twenty-second and Locust streets. Three shots were fired, and then three men ran west and the fourth one, Brant, with three bullets in his back, ran east a short distance, where he fell and died.

George Harding, whose sister was Brant's former wife and who was corresponding with Brant with a view to their remarriage, was called. The police took Harding into custody on Tuesday, but released him. He testified today that he was at the Edison Hotel on Monday night and did not hear of the murder until Tuesday afternoon.

After a few moments' conference the jury returned a verdict of homicide, Brant having met death by gunshot wounds inflicted by unidentified parties with felonious intent.

Roger E. Harding and his daughter, Mary Amy Harding, divorced wife of Charles A. Brant, arrived over the Vandalia at 3:30 on Thursday afternoon. They were met at the Union Station by George Harding, his friend and lawyer, Benjamin J. Castleman, and Miss Maud Flickner of 2200 Salisbury street. As Miss Flickner kissed her Miss Harding broke down and sobbed hysterically on her friend's shoulder.

"We will try to secure permission to bury Brant's body in our lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery," said Roger Harding.

Miss Harding said she hoped Mrs. Sutton, Brant's sister, would relinquish her right to the body to her and her father. She said she considered it her right and duty to care for the body of the man who had been her husband and whom she had expected to marry again. Beyond this the Hardings declined to be interviewed.

George Harding and Mr. Castleman hurried the party out of the station to carriages which were waiting, and they were driven to Miss Flickner's home.

The following telegram was received at the Coroner's office on Thursday morning:

Los Angeles, Cal., July 28.—H. A. Layman, Wagner Electric Company: Hardings cannot have body under any circumstances. MRS. J. N. SUTTON.

Mrs. Sutton is a sister of the murdered man and her telegram is in reply to one sent by Mr. Layman stating that the Hardings had made application for the body of Brant.

The Coroner says that Brant's relatives have the first right to the remains and that they will be disposed of as directed by them.

POET'S GRANDNIECE MARRIES.

Margaret Wordsworth Wedded to Hamilton Willis of Boston in a London Church.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 28.—Hamilton Willis of Boston and Ethel Margaret Wordsworth of London were married this afternoon at St. James' Catholic Church, Spanish place. The bride is a Protestant while the groom is a Catholic. The service was short, the only music being the wedding march from Lohengrin, played while the couple signed the register, and the Mendelssohn march while they were leaving the church.

The bride was given away by H. M. Draper, formerly of New York. The bridemaids were Misses Pauline Willis, sister of the bridegroom; Gwendolin E. Bell, Amy Draper, and Alice Mayor.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 9 Ashley Gardens, S. W. The honeymoon will be spent in Norway. There were over 300 costly presents. The bride is a grandniece of the poet Wordsworth, and the bridegroom the son of the late Hamilton Willis of Boston.

Depart from Monona Lake.

Madison, Wis., July 28.—[Special.]—The exodus from the white city at the Monona Lake Assembly has begun and when the encampment draws to a close tomorrow night fully half of the tents will have been deserted. The majority of the campers, however, are remaining to hear Senator W. E. Mason lecture tomorrow afternoon on the "Evolution of a Nation." Excursion trains and the City of Madison alone will furnish the Illinois Senator an audience of 4,000.

MAY BOMBARD CARTAGENA.

Dispute Between Italy and Colombia Assumes a Serious Phase.

ULTIMATUM DELIVERED.

Settlement of the Cerutti Claim Must Be Made Within Less than Twenty Days.

STATUS OF UNITED STATES.

Colon, Colombia, July 28.—The position of the Cerruti matter is now extremely serious. Three Italian warships are in front of Cartagena, one is here, and another is lying at Buena Ventura.

The Italian Minister at Bogota is here on board the steamer Atrato, en route for Europe.

The Italian Admiral has received orders to bombard Cartagena.

Great Britain and the United States are intervening, and the Admiral, having represented the situation to his government, is now awaiting final instructions.

The presence of the Italian squadron at Cartagena is doubtless connected with the payment of the Cerruti claim, but a bombardment of Cartagena is exceedingly improbable, as the matter is certain to be settled diplomatically.

The amount said still to be due is $125,000, the payment of which is being pressed, not by Sig. Serruti himself but by some of his creditors.

Sig. Pirrone, the Italian Minister at Bogota, is now absent and was expected to arrive at Gehoa on July 24. He is represented at Bogota by Sig. Codazzi.

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The demand of Italy upon Colombia for the settlement of the Cerruti claim has not yet been complied with, and, although some progress has been made toward an adjustment, there is still a possibility that the case may assume a grave aspect through action by the Italian fleet sent to demand a settlement. Some days ago Colombia made an offer to settle if the Italian fleet left Colombian waters, thus relieving the republic from the humiliation of acting under pressure.

Ultimatum Is Given.

But it is understood that the Italian government pointed out that Colombia had been informed of the purposed arrival of the squadron at Cartagena, and therefore had time for the execution of the award, and thus to eliminate every appearance of coercion. It appears, however, that the instructions to the Italian Admiral gave him discretion as to the mode of proceeding and allowed him to give due courtesy to Colombia should time be asked. For that reason, it is understood, the Admiral fixed a period of twenty days within which the claim should be paid.

Whether this is an ultimatum is not clear, but in view of Italy's position the action of the Admiral appears to be near, if not quite, an ultimatum to Colombia. There has been much difficulty in learning the exact course of the Admiral, owing to the bad cable service, and the Italian government for a long time was unaware whether the Admiral had submitted his original demand for speedy payment.

The report brought by a steamer arriving at New York that the American Consul at Cartagena had protested and that the Italian Admiral had cabled Ambassador Fava for further instructions is denied in the most positive manner.

Italy's Patience Exhausted.

Berlin, July 29.—The London correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says:

"I learn that the United States recently requested Italy to abstain from forcible measures to compel Colombia's compliance with Mr. Cleveland's award in the Cerruti claim, promising American influence to insure the payment.

"Italy replied that her patience was exhausted and that she would abide by the ultimatum of Admiral Cambiani."

ZINN AND CARTER SELECTED.

Named for Representatives by the Republicans of Greenville, Illinois.

Greenville, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The Republican Senatorial convention for the Thirty-eighth District was held here today. John J. Brown of Vandalia was chairman and J. M. Apple of Greenville and Amos Sawyer of Hillsboro secretaries. Thomas Zinn of Farina and Garrett Carter of Nokomis were nominated by acclamation as candidates for Representatives.

Cincinnati, O., July 28.—[Special.]—W. J. Seitz was named by the Tenth District Kentucky Republicans for Congress today.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The Populist party of this Senatorial district held its convention here today and nominated Ashall Duff of Pearl, Pike County, for the Legislature and A. C. Wood of Macoupin County for Congress.

Death Case Still a Mystery.

Toledo, O., July 28.—[Special.]—There is little new in the mysterious poisoning tragedy which cost the lives of Mrs. Kate Billinghurst and Mrs. Barbara Dearth. An examination has settled the fact that the capsules contained arsenic and while the stomachs of the victims have not yet been analyzed there is little doubt the analysis will establish the fact that the women came to their death by arsenical poisoning.

REGENT RISKS HER HEALTH BY NURSING HER BOY KING.

Devotion of Queen Christina Is Such as Only a Mother Can Show—Young Ruler Will Soon Recover from the Measles.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Madrid, July 27, via the Frontier, July 28.—Queen Christina is deeply distressed by the illness of her son, coming, as it does, with national reverses. Her own health is much shaken by her cares and sleepless nights.

The first attendant who noticed the King was ill was Colonel Loriga, one of his professors. General Sanchis, chief of the military household, at once informed the Queen who sent for Drs. Candela, Bastos, and Ledesma, who put the King to bed, but for twenty-four hours could only say his fever was rapidly rising.

The Queen watched her son for two nights, and when told the malady was only measles she went to her private oratorio and knelt on the floor, sobbing and crying bitterly. When she recovered her composure she called the Infanta Isabella and asked her to take her daughters, the Princess Asturias and the Infanta Maria Theresa, to the other end of the palace to avoid contagion, and for fifteen days the Queen will not see them, having resolved to remain by her son, whose faithful old valet, Antonio, and an English nurse, will take turns with the officers in the sick room.

The young King is a cheerful invalid, especially when his mother is present, telling her: "Don't worry; don't fret." He will soon be well again. The Queen reads aloud to him and despite the advice of her doctors she takes little food or rest.

PACIFIC CABLE BY THE WAY OF HONOLULU.

Surveys Are Made and the Wires Will Soon Be Placed—Co-operation of the United States and Hawaiian Governments.

San Francisco, Cal., July 28.—The Evening Post, in an article published today, says that the United States will soon be connected by cable with her newly acquired Pacific possessions, and the cable will connect the United States from this city with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines, and Hongkong.

The paper says that most of the surveys have been made, and that the contract for the laying of the cable has already been let, and that, according to the terms of the contract, the work must be completed within six months. The price to be paid is stated to be $10,000,000.

On July 20 the Executive Council of the Hawaiian government signed a contract with the Pacific Cable company for a cable between the United States, and Hawaii, and Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, the contract being for a period of twenty years.

The Pacific Cable company, according to the Post, is capitalized for $100,000,000. James A. Scrymser is President, and Edmund L. Baylies is Vice President. The other directors are Admiral John R. Irvine, J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. Kennedy Tod. General Swain of New York is the legal representative of the company. The company has been operating quietly with the cooperation of this government and Hawaii pending annexation proceedings. During the last session of Congress Representative Bennett introduced a bill looking toward the laying of a cable, and the preliminary steps have been going on ever since.

TRAMPS HOLD UP TWO SUMMER GIRLS NEAR PROVIDENCE.

One Girl Faints, but the Other Pluckily Beats Off the Ruffians, Who Are Captured but Rescued by Others of Their Gang.

Providence, R. I., July 28.—[Special.]—Miss Julia Harlowe and Miss Jeannette Swindells, two pretty summer girl boarders in the little village of Enfield, eight miles from here, were held up by two "hobos" last evening.

The tramps proceeded to rob Miss Swindells, who fainted and fell by the wayside. Miss Harlowe was seized by both men, but she released one hand and tore away at the beard of one of her assailants until he cried for mercy. She was, however, held by both men until they had planted several kisses upon her cheeks and neck.

She fought a while and screamed for help. Soon the two tramps began to quarrel over the money taken from Miss Swindells, and finally they divided $2.10. Then they went back to get her watch, but Miss Harlowe found a large stick and beat them off.

James Sweet of Limerock and Albert Shaw of Pawtucket arrived on the scene at this juncture and the two highwaymen were caught and tied together with a rope. Shaw went for the town constable, and Sweet remained to watch the prisoners. The tramps whistled a signal several times, and four more hobos came to the rescue. They beat Sweet into insensibility, and drove the two girls away, swearing they would kill them if they remained. The young ladies are prostrated today, but will recover from their injuries.

BISMARCK NOT DYING.

Prince's Physician Emphatically Denies That He Is in Immediate Danger.

RETAINS HIS FACULTIES.

Chats Upon Current Events, Smokes His Pipe, and Has a Hearty Appetite.

FRAME OF IRON SAVES HIM.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hamburg, July 28.—Dr. Schweninger said to me tonight:

"How is Bismarck? I am asked that a hundred times daily. I am sometimes rough and ready in my answers, but today I am mild and you shall hear all about Prince Bismarck's recent attack. I have hardly changed my clothes in nine days, being always traveling between Berlin and Friedrichsruhe.

"Bismarck's lungs, stomach, and kidneys are sound, and, in fact, so is his whole gigantic frame, except that pains in his face and legs worry him. Shortening of sleep, feet swelling, declined veins, and calcination has not commenced. Bismarck's extraordinarily robust stature may permit him to reach the age of 90, excluding complications.

"The present attack is pretty severe, but not dangerous. He is tolerably well, and had another good night. He smoked two pipes and chatted brilliantly on many topics, even Zola and the Spanish-American peace preliminaries."

The château is strongly secluded, and no visitors are admitted.

Appetite Is Intact.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Hamburg, July 28.—Prince Bismarck has somewhat improved since yesterday evening. His condition might be described as fairly good, but for violent pains in his face and face he would have passed an easy night. The Prince's diet yesterday included ham, caviare, eggs, beer, and champagne. The Prince smoked his pipe and read the newspapers in bed today.

The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

"Prince Bismarck's condition still gives employment to his physicians, but there is no ground for anxiety. The pain from which he has been suffering continues, but the last two nights have been comparatively good. His appetite begins to increase and his spirits are good. When told yesterday that foreign athletes who had taken part in the turnfest had called at the castle to pay their respects, he said:

"'Tell them that I myself have been standing on my head for a week.'"

Thinks the Illness Critical.

London, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"In spite of the optimist reports it seems certain that Prince Bismarck's condition is critical. Baron von Crailsheim, the Bavarian Minister, arrived today (Thursday) at Friedrichsruhe, but was not permitted to see the Prince."

MRS. THOMAS P. SMITH DIES.

Sudden Illness Ends Fatally on Wednesday at Abington, Conn.—Funeral on Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas P. Smith, 4731 Grand boulevard, died suddenly on Wednesday at Abington, Conn., where she had gone to spend the summer. She was taken ill on Monday with rheumatism of the heart, and her death was entirely unexpected. She was 75 years of age, and had lived in Chicago since 1866. Abington was her native town, and she died in the house where she was born.

Thomas P. Smith, her husband, is a Chicago capitalist, and with the two sons, George T. and Fred W., and his son-in-law, W. S. Booth, has an office in the Board of Trade Building. The four families live in the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, on Grand boulevard.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of an old New England family, and her maiden name was Dorothy Ingalls. During her thirty-two years of residence on the South Side she had become well known. She was a member of the First Universalist Church, and took an active interest in its work.

The funeral service will be held at the residence on Sunday at 3 p. m. Interment will be at Lockport on Monday, and will be private.

Jewish Memorial Day Celebrated.

Yesterday was the Jewish Memorial day, the anniversary of the destruction of Jerusalem. All day a large crowd of people journeyed to the Jewish burying grounds on South Desplaines avenue, in Harlem, to visit the graves of friends and relatives.

SANFORD B. DOLE AND HAROLD M. SEWALL.

Both Are Mentioned as Governor of Hawaii.



How to Get the Good of Wool Soap.

When you find that Wool Soap won't shrink woolens, don't use it alone on wool. Why be more careful of wool than you are of your face?

Wool Soap is made on purpose to cleanse woolens without shrinking or injuring. The same ingredients that make it best for this purpose make it best also for the human skin. No roughness or redness follows its use. That shows that it's pure.



Wool Soap is always best wherever purity is necessary. Wool Soap is so pure that it is white—so pure that it swims. But some other soaps are that pure.

Wool Soap is the only soap so pure that it won't shrink wool. That's the supreme test, and only Wool Soap stands it.

WOOL SOAP

IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article, and every woman will be benefited by using it."—HELEN M. BARNES, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

NEW LINES TO MANILA.

Two Syndicates Prepare to Establish Connection with the Philippines.

ROUTE WILL BE DIRECT.

Scotch and German Capitalists See a Lucrative Field for Trade.

FINDS RELIC OF NAPOLEON.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 28.

Direct Lines from America to Manila.

Plans are under consideration in this city for the establishment of new steamship lines directly from America to Manila. A German syndicate and a Scotch syndicate are both engaged in the preliminary work of starting companies in the belief that Dewey's victory will open a new and lucrative line of trade.

A. Herbert Rennie, a British subject and a large wholesale dealer in American flour in Hongkonk, is in the city on business connected with one of the proposed new lines. Mr. Rennie is thoroughly familiar with the Eastern situation and the Philippines. Last night at the Waldorf-Astoria he said:

"We Englishmen want the United States to control the Philippines. We have much admiration for Admiral Dewey, who has shown himself calm under difficulties, even under insult. The impression in the East is that the Germans would like to interfere if they could get a chance, and that they are spending money for the Spaniards.

"It is a curious circumstance that the German firm of Blackhead & Co. has the contract to supply the American fleet with coal and provisions. Several Americans bid for the contract, but failed to get it. Admiral Dewey said that United States Paymaster Smith, at the China station, had made arrangements with which he did not wish to interfere. The Americans were indignant. To my knowledge $40,000 more was paid for the supply vessel than it was worth."

Finds a Relic of Napoleon.

A relic of Napoleon in the shape of a portion of the cockade worn by him at the battle of Rivoli has been found in Brooklyn among the effects of Mlle. Marie Poncy, who perished in La Bourgogne disaster. Miss Poncy was a governess in this city and had made arrangements to spend the summer in Paris. She left her books and other effects in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jacquard of 126 Cleveland street, Brooklyn.

The Napoleon memento was discovered by Mr. Jacquard while he was preparing to send Miss Poncy's effects to her sister in Geneva. It is framed in a medallion and bears this label:

"Fragment du penache de Bonaparte à la bataille de Rivoli, Le 14 Janvier, 1797."

The cockade was given to Josephine by Napoleon soon after their marriage, and over fifty years ago the fragment came into the possession of Miss Poncy's father.

Centenarian with Ten Years to Spare Dies.

Elijah Boulden Glenn, whose years numbered 110, was buried yesterday at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. He missed his ambition by just twelve days. A year ago Mr. Glenn's health began to fail. Near his home in Newark, N. J., there lived another centenarian, who was reported to be 110 years old. It was Mr. Glenn's chief desire that his days might be prolonged until he had seen his 111th birthday, but his wish was not fulfilled. When Elijah Glenn died he was 110 years 11 months and 18 days old. Mr. Glenn had passed all his life in New Jersey, and for a great many years had been a resident of Newark. Until six months ago the old man's sight and memory were perfect, but a fall which he sustained at that time seemed to bring all the burden of his years upon him. The funeral services were attended by many of the older residents of Newark.

Bettina Girard Goes On and On.

Bettina Girard-Schuyler has been committed by her brother to St. Savior's Sanitarium, better known as the House of Mercy, at Inwood-on-the-Hudson, for twelve months. The one-time Washington belle and stage favorite is now a mental and physical wreck. Bettina Girard, when she entered Washington society, was noted for her beauty of face and figure and for her fine voice. She once made a young French attaché drink champagne out of her slipper. Her marriage to Arthur Padelford was a brilliant affair. Three months later, however, they were divorced. Then she went on the stage and quickly made a name for herself in comic opera, but her indulgence in strong liquor soon unfitted her for the stage.

His Little Enteprise Smothered.

Maybe the powers at Washington did not like it. At any rate, a letter from John Addison Porter, President McKinley's private secretary, no longer hangs in a glass case outside "The Streets of India" at Coney Island.

A keen business-man, E. McCook, has unbounded faith in the value of advertising. One day he cast a horoscope for President McKinley and sent it forthwith to the President. After a day or two he received a letter from the President's secretary acknowledging the receipt of the horoscope. He had the letter framed and hung it in a most conspicuous place.

On July 8 secret service men swooped down on "The Streets of India," took the letter, and, giving McCook a receipt, walked off with it. When Chief Hazen was asked why the seizure was made he said:

"I can't talk about it. The orders came from Washington."

Francis Wilson and the High, High Hat.

Francis Wilson was in the audience at the Casino on Monday night. He was seated near the rear of the theater, and several rows in front of him was a woman wearing a hat that towered above any other in the audience. Mr. Wilson tried looking to the left of it for a while and then to the right. In either way it was impossible to see the stage. So he left his seat, walked four rows down the aisle, and requested that the hat be removed.

There was a moment's rebellion in the eyes of its wearer, as she turned to look at the person who made the request. Evidently she recognized the speaker, for her mood changed, and the hat was submissively removed.

The incident was interesting to the spectators, as it revealed the depressing effects of a high hat on a person who rarely sits in a theater.

Cuban with a Legal Machete.

Rafael E. Boltel is an unobtrusive little Cuban, but his cigar store at 110 Nassau street has become a veritable thorn in the flesh for ex-Governor Levi P. Morton.

For several years ex-Governor Morton has been considering erecting a large office building on his Nassau street property, and when the Nassau chambers was destroyed by fire he saw an opportunity to carry this plan into effect. The tenants of the buildings that had escaped the flames were notified of the Governor's intentions and as satisfactory arrangements were made with them they consented to vacate their stores and offices before Aug. 1.

In carrying out these plans, however, Mr. Morton's agent evidently forgot the little cubby hole of a cigar store that Mr. Boltel occupied. At least, Mr. Boltel insists that he received no notification of the intended destruction of the building, and as his lease gave him a legal right to remain in possession of his limited quarters until Aug. 1, 1900, he paid no attention to the matter.

Mr. Boltel claims that it was not until the work of tearing down the ruins of the adjacent building had actually been under way for some time that he received his orders to vacate. Then he refused to go. He had expended $1,000 in fitting up his store and had established his trade.

Mr. Boltel placed the matter in the hands of his attorney, and yesterday afternoon Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court issued an order citing ex-Governor Morton to appear in court at 10 o'clock on Monday morning to show cause why the building operations should not cease.

Strange Monte Cristo Stirs Wall Street.

A Monte Cristo with thousand-dollar bills in his vest pockets, and a hand satchel stuffed with thousands more in lesser denominations, appeared in Wall street, and so amazed the bankers by his cash transactions that the Pinkerton Detective agency was employed to find out who and what he was.

It was learned today that he is Marcus W. Jernegan of Providence, R. I., a brother of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, who discovered "a secret process for extracting gold and silver from sea water."

The Rev. Mr. Jernegan is Vice President and general manager of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company, with offices in Boston and a carefully guarded plant at Lubec, on the coast of Maine. The company was capitalized with $10,000,000 in shares of $1 each.

Vice President Jernegan and his wife are said to have sailed under assumed names to Europe last Saturday on the French line steamship La Navarre, with at least $150,000 of readily negotiable bonds, bought in Wall street by the mysterious Monte Cristo, who said he was Frank W. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson appeared at a broker's office on July 15 and asked the firm to buy for him $10,000 in government bonds. He paid for them in cash. When a member of the firm expressed some surprise Thompson remarked carelessly: "O. don't speak of a sum I am in the habit of carrying in my vest pocket."

Bankers became suspicious and detectives were employed. They watched Thompson, but they obtained no evidence on which, according to a dispatch from Boston, Vice President Jernegan could be prevented from sailing. The Pinkerton men, however, secured a snap shot photograph of the group—the Rev. Mr. Jernegan, his wife, and his young brother—on the pier of the French line.

A telegram from Boston states A. R. Sawyer, treasurer of the Electrolytic Marine Salts company, said that, although the Rev. P. F. Jernegan had sailed for Europe under an assumed name, he went with the full knowledge of the directors. He said that Mr. Jernegan did not have $300,000 with him when he sailed, though under his contract with the company he was entitled to as much. Out of the money he received he paid some large bills of the company.

He has, Mr. Sawyer said, about $100,000 with him. He left Boston with the understanding that he was to get some more appliances for the plant at Lubec. If he failed to get the machinery in New York he was to go to Europe. As for his changing the money into bonds, Mr. Sawyer saw nothing wrong in that; in fact, he thought it quite a natural thing to do. Mr. Sawyer said Mr. Jernegan had none of the company's money.

F. W. Ryan, President of the company, who returned from Lubec today, corroborated Mr. Sawyer's statements. Stockholders in Connecticut who hold as much as $300,000 stock in the company declare they are not a bit worried.

Aged Doctor Shot Down from Behind.

The fiendish brutality of "whitecaps" characterized an attempt to assassinate Dr. Edward D. Skinner, Coroner for the Town of North Hempstead, Queens County, late on Wednesday night.

Dr. Skinner, an aged man, prominent in his profession and Queens County affairs, was called from his bed in the middle of the night by an unknown man and informed that one of his patients required immediate attention. When Dr. Skinner, lamp in hand, descended to the basement of his residence in the Village of Mineola in answer to the call, he was shot in the back by a pistol or gun loaded with shot and copper slugs, discharged through the basement window by some unknown person kneeling on the lawn outside. The assassin escaped.

Dr. Skinner was found by members of his family, who were aroused by the report of the weapon, lying at the foot of the basement stairs, bleeding from no less than a hundred wounds. Physicians who were summoned in haste cannot yet say whether he will live or die.

The members of Dr. Skinner's family and the injured man himself are at a loss to conjecture the motive of the crime, nor can they imagine who could have been its perpetrator. Dr. Skinner, an old man, gentle, kindly, beloved of everybody in the district in which he has practiced the healing art for many years, was not known to have a single enemy.

Relative of Prince Bismarck Dies.

The wife of a nephew of Prince Bismarck, the Baroness Rose von Puttkamer, died today at No. 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street. The Baroness died amid humble surroundings and in obscurity that resulted directly from a conflict of will between Prince Bismarck and the dead woman's husband, Baron Franz von Puttkamer.

The Von Puttkamers came to New York nearly a decade ago. The Baron, after receiving a military education, held commissions successively in the German, Russian, Italian, and Turkish armies. When he returned to Germany his maternal uncle, Prince Bismarck, endeavored to prevail upon him to accept a permanent billet in the German army. Von Puttkamer refused, and the Prince forthwith withdrew his patronage and formally disowned the Baron.

Since residing in New York the Baron has supplemented a meager income derived from a legacy left him by his mother by teaching equestrianism at riding academies.

Whitelaw Reid Injured by an Accident.

Whitelaw Reid was driving a pair of horses in a buckboard this morning to catch the 11 o'clock train from White Plains for this city. Passing his stable Mr. Reid turned to place the whip in the socket whence he had removed it to clear the overhanging trees. He loosened his hold on the reins and the horses turned sharply toward the stable, turning over the buckboard.

Mr. Reid and his coachman were pinned under the wreck. The coachman's leg was broken and Mr. Reid was cut and bruised about the body, face, and head. After having his injuries dressed Mr. Reid caught a later train.

Miss Nannie Duval, daughter of H. R. Duval, the millionaire banker of 26 West Twenty-first street, was driving at Bayshire this morning. The wheels of her carriage locked with those of another vehicle. Miss Duval and her maid were thrown out. The former escaped with a fright and few scratches, but the maid was badly cut about the neck and face.

Robert Maclay Dies of Blood Poisoning.

Robert Maclay, ex-President of the Board of Education, a personal friend of Grover Cleveland, and one of the best known business-men in New York, died tonight at his summer home at Elberon, N. J., of blood poisoning resulting from a carbuncle. He was President of the Knickerbocker Ice company, Vice President of the Bowery Savings Bank, a director in the People's Bank in Canal street, and President of the Knickerbocker Trust company. Mr. Maclay's town house was at 50 West Fifty-seventh street. He was a member of many clubs, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Tuxedo, Riding, St. Andrew's society, and the New York Historical society.

Mrs. Macrae Finds No Friend in Her Need.

Unless succor comes at once, Mrs. Duncan K. Macrae and her daughter, Miss Virginia H. Macrae, will today be turned from their little home, 134 Chisholm street, as paupers. Mrs. Macrea is the venerable widow of the United States Consul to Paris under President Pierce. Her brother-in-law was a nephew of President Polk.

HAIL PELTS THE CITY.

Heavy Fall of Icy Globules Quickly Cools the Heated Atmosphere.

MERCURY DROPS AT ONCE.

Considerable Damage Is Done in Chicago and Suburbs by the Storm.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Temperature Fluctuations in Chicago.

	Weather Bureau.	Street level.		Weather Bureau.	Street level.
8 a. m.	76	80	6 p. m.	91	91
10 a. m.	78	84	8 p. m.	70	68
12 m.	84	87	10 p. m.		70
2 p. m.	88	88	12 p. m.		73
4 p. m.	90	90	2 a.m(today)		74

Hailstones in a large quantity and some of them an ounce in weight fell in Chicago yesterday evening at 6:15 o'clock. The storm caught the evening crowds just as they were emerging from the big down-town buildings. In some of them it hastened their exit by breaking the windows of offices. As the people fled to the street they were pelted with hail stones and drenched with rain.

Even in the street cars and upon trains the storm pursued them, breaking the top lights and beating against the side curtains. The streets were flooded with water and flecked with hailstones, which ranged in size from mere pebbles of ice to flat disks an inch and more in diameter.

The mercury, which stood at 91° when the storm struck the city, fell to 78° within five minutes. At 8 p. m. the mercury had dropped to 68° on the street level, but after that it began to rise.

Victims of the Weather.

Following is a list of some of the victims of the day's weather:

Lynch, Sadie, 7 years old, daughter of Edward Lynch, West Chicago; burned and stunned by lightning; will recover.

Bell, Alexander, 821 West Congress street; prostrated while working on a new building at 153 North Sawyer avenue; taken to his home; not serious.

Gresendorf, E., 1693 North Halsted street, cabinetmaker; prostrated while at work at 10 Institute place; taken to the Passavant Hospital; condition serious.

Kreuger, William, 8842 Emerald avenue; entire family stunned by lightning.

Roessler, Carl, Jr., manager Bismarck restaurant; eyeglasses broken by a hailstone; face cut by the glass.

Hass, Herman, 3316 South Western avenue; shocked by broken trolley wire at Polk street and Western avenue; not serious.

Everhardt, Thomas, 4944 Milwaukee avenue; nose broken in collision with a trolley car caused by his horses becoming frightened by the storm and running away.

McGinnis, ——, policeman at Warren Avenue Station; badly bruised in trying to stop a runaway horse.

Sullivan, P. D., 1087 St. Louis avenue, cab driver; bruised in a collision with a trolley car; horse frightened by hail.

Jewel, Deere, 507 South Fairfield avenue; 10 years old; bruised in a collision with a trolley car while riding in a cab; horse frightened by hail.

Harz, C. O., 500 Dearborn avenue; thrown from a buggy by a frightened horse and badly bruised.

Lightning Nearly Kills a Girl.

The residence of Edward Lynch at West Chicago was struck by lightning, which badly wrecked the building and stunned Mr. Lynch and his 7-year-old daughter, Sadie. Mr. Lynch, on recovering, found his family uninjured except Sadie, who was frightfully burned and apparently dead. Dr. Isherwood worked over the little girl for nearly an hour and had the satisfaction of seeing her return to consciousness. She is severely burned on the neck and body and arms, but there is a prospect of her recovering. The house is in bad shape inside and out and much of it will have to be rebuilt. The loss is covered by insurance.

The hail fell for almost ten minutes and then gave way to sheets of water. The rain slackened towards 7 o'clock for a few minutes, but soon began again and poured down in heavy showers until 9 o'clock, when it again slackened. Showers at irregular intervals continued falling all night.

The rain gauges on the weather tower at 8:30 o'clock showed that one and one-tenth inches of rain had fallen. The amount of rain that had fallen during the entire month up to last night was only .54 of an inch. The wind blew at the rate of forty-six miles an hour until the storm was over.

The weather indications for today show that the rain will continue. The weather will remain unsettled for some time, and some of the phenomena observed last night may be repeated today, though not in such a wonderful degree.

Heaviest in Down-Town District.

The storm seems to have been heaviest near the central part of the city, although at Morgan Park and other suburbs it was severe. It was more moderate at Oak Park, but at Austin a gospel tent was blown down. Blue Island suffered, but at Englewood, South Chicago, and Pullman trolley wires and all electric wires suffered from the wind and hail. Runaway horses became entangled in the live wires and several were badly shocked. Policemen in the parks and all sections of the city were busy capturing the runaways, and some of them suffered slight injuries. The fire alarm system on North avenue, between the river and Clark street, comprising two circuits, was thrown out of service for an hour.

A flagpole on the Rand-McNally Building was torn from its socket and held above the street by tangled wires. Medinah Temple lost thirty-four panes of glass above the fifth floor. The Ashland Block, Revere House, Grand Palace Hotel, and the Plaza suffered heavily. Almost every building in the office district lost from two to a dozen panes of glass. A large window in Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store was broken and the contents of the window soaked with rain.

The windows in many school buildings were shattered. The Ogden School leads the list with 150 panes lost. The Ogden and Wells Schools, Brown School, Brighton Park School, and others were badly damaged.

A coach driven east in Washington boulevard was caught in the storm. The six horses drawing the pleasure party of the young people were frightened by the hail stones, and dashed away beyond the control of the driver. At Halsted street the lead horses slipped on the car track and fell. The others fell on them. The frightened passengers climbed and tumbled into the streets without serious injuries.

Policeman McGinnis of the Warren Avenue Station was dragged 100 feet while trying to stop a runaway horse owned by Joseph Barths, 956 Bloomingdale road, at Western avenue. He was badly bruised.

Cab Driver P. D. Sullivan, 1087 St. Louis avenue, and Deere Jewel, 10 years old, 507 South Fairfield avenue, were stunned and bruised in a collision between a cab and a trolley car at Twelfth street and Albany avenue.

A horse owned by C. O. Harz, 500 Dearborn avenue, was frightened at Kinzie street and La Salle avenue. Mr. Harz was thrown from the buggy and severely injured. The horse was captured by policemen in front of the City Hall.

Family Routed by Water.

Policemen who were called to the home of Peter Boncheck, in a basement at 711 Liberty street, found Boncheck and his wife wading about in the water more than a foot in depth and their two children in a tub, which was floating about in their home. Boncheck and his wife and children were taken to the Maxwell Street Police Station, where they spent the night.

Several hundred children belonging to the Sunday school of St. Paul's Evangelical Church were holding a picnic at Ogden's Grove when the storm broke. The teachers used every means in their power to prevent a panic, but many of the children strayed away during the excitement and were not found until the worst of the storm was past. One of the oldest trees in the grove fell with a mighty crash, adding to the excitement.

The hotels of the city generally escaped with little damage, but the Wellington Hotel suffered considerable. The large skylight, which covers the court, was almost demolished, and numerous panes of glass in the smaller skylights were dashed to pieces.

The performance at the Great Northern Roof Garden was declared off because of the storm. The rain thoroughly drenched the theater. The canvas awnings were torn by the wind and more than a hundred of the electric light globes were destroyed by the hail. The performance at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater was not interfered with. Illuminated signs at the entrances of many buildings were shattered and the glass vestibules in front of down-town theaters were badly damaged.

In the North Side residence district the hail did great damage to the flat buildings and the big department houses. Many windows were broken and some of the apartments flooded.

The hail did little damage south of Thirty-ninth street, although the rain was heavy and many basements were flooded. Near Sixtieth street heavily loaded wagons were stalled in the suddenly created mud.

Plants and shrubbery in Washington and Lincoln Parks were damaged by the storm.

In Evanston there was only a slight shower and the north shore suburbs seemed to have escaped the fury of the storm.

Trolley Wire Kills Horses.

While Herman Hass, 3316 South Western avenue, was leading two horses which had run away and demolished his buggy at Polk street and Western avenue, they were struck by a swinging trolley wire. One horse was instantly killed and the other so badly injured it had to be shot. Hass was stunned, but not seriously injured.

Telephone and telegraph wires were blown down in North Halsted street and passengers in a trolley car at Milwaukee and Forty-eighth avenues were shocked and frightened by a broken trolley wire which formed a circuit through the car.

Cab horses at the Twelfth street railway station and at nearly all the large cab stands about the city broke away from their drivers and were only captured after long chases.

Lightning entered the Harrison Street Police Station along the signal service wires and melted the lightning arrester. The current then jumped to a gas pipe, ran along the wall, and crossed the room to the operators' clock, wrecking it. The pendulum was thrown through the front of the clock and the works broken to pieces. Two operators who were working at the wires were thrown from their chairs by the shock. The entire electric service of the district was impaired.

All over the city fire alarm gongs in the stations were kept ringing by the freaks of the broken wires, but no serious difficulty is reported from the disarrangement of the service.

Some of the down-town basements were flooded, but owing to the short duration of the storm the proprietors were enabled to keep their places fairly clear.

WILD WEST IN WET WEATHER.

Large Crowd Attends the Buffalo Bill Show in Spite of the Hail and Rain Storm.

A large crowd of people was at the Wild West show last night, in spite of the hail-storm that came up early in the evening. After the hail-storm the rain continued during the greater part of the performance, but the entire show was given under what proved to be novel, if disagreeable, circumstances. The arena resembled a miniature lake, and the horses sank to their fetlocks, but everything went on practically as in fair weather. Saturday night's performance closes the engagement here, after which the aggregation goes to Milwaukee for one day, to be followed by a short tour of Wisconsin.

EGAN AFTER BOGUS DOCTORS.

Fifteen Alleged Unlicensed Practitioners Arrested and List of 100 More in Possession of Board of Health.

Fifteen persons practicing as physicians, among them J. Armstrong, President of the Illinois Medical College, 866 West Van Buren street, were arrested yesterday on charges of illegal practice on warrants issued by Justice Richard at the instance of Dr. A. J. Egan, secretary of the State Board of Health. They were:

J. Armstrong, 1028 West Harrison street.
Miss Hazenbaugh, 866 West Van Buren street.
Miss Barney, 866 West Van Buren street.
J. G. Halley, 866 West Van Buren street.
H. Wienaky.
J. H. Randall, 608 Ogden avenue.
C. O. Cunningham, 1745 West Twenty-third street.
Mrs. De Pew, with Gee Wo Chan Medical company, 258 State street.
Miss Ingraham, 877 Jackson boulevard.
W. A. Magee, 3545 Vincennes avenue.
P. M. Warner, 169 Plymouth place.
Mrs. E. G. Thompson, 733 Jackson boulevard.
M. E. Conger and wife, Rosa E. Conger, 4953 Prairie avenue.
W. S. Bishoff, 69 North Talman avenue.

P. M. Warner, it is said, is a barber during the day and practices medicine at night. Other warrants have been sworn out, and Dr. Egan says he has a list of 100 men and women who are violating the law by refusing to procure licenses. The fifteen already arrested will have their hearing on Aug. 4.

Photographs taken of children at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater, perfectly superb.

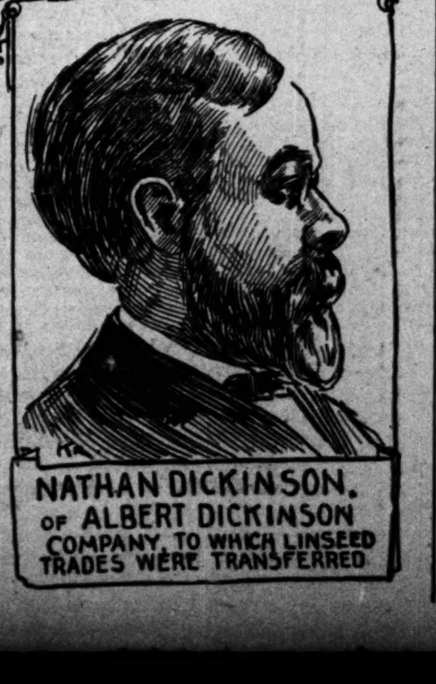
ACTORS IN THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY'S DEAL IN FLAXSEED.



THOMAS G. McCULLOH, VICE PRESIDENT

ALEXANDER EUSTON, PRESIDENT

ARTHUR H. RUGG, SECRETARY



NATHAN DICKINSON, OF ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY, TO WHICH LINSEED TRADES WERE TRANSFERRED

BIG LOSS ON FLAX.

Speculation of the National Linseed Oil Company Ends Ingloriously.

NO ASSIGNMENT, THOUGH.

Albert Dickinson & Co. Takes the Corporation's Trades at 83 Cents.

SHARP DROP IN THE STOCK.

The market position of the stock of the National Linseed Oil company is as follows:

Par value of stock	$18,000,000
Actual value June 1	4,140,000
Value Wednesday	2,115,000
At the break yesterday	720,000
Closing yesterday	1,080,000

The parallel drawn between the flaxseed deal of the National Linseed Oil company and the wheat deal of Joseph Leiter was completed yesterday when the Albert Dickinson company, a seed firm, took the position occupied by Armour in the Leiter campaign. It took over the National's trades at 83 cents a bushel. The National company has ninety days' notes to give, and its position in asking this short time on paper had some influence in steadying the market for flaxseed.

The two deals which are being compared by the grain trade generally were both started on bullish cash market conditions. Both were run along for months, and both had to be protected up to an artificial level of prices. Both ran over into the new crop futures, and both have come to inglorious ends. The National company was saved from having formally to default on margin calls by transferring its open trades to the Dickinsons.

There was no question as to the difficulties of the company at the opening of the board. Oil was being offered quietly at 29 cents a gallon, several cents under any public quotations. The stock of the company, which closed at 11¾ on Wednesday on the New York Exchange, sold down to 4, the highest sales being at 9.

The crisis came for the company at 11 o'clock a. m. That is the hour at which margin calls have to be met, and the euphemism "failed to clear" is posted on the bulletin board when margin calls do not meet with proper response. But late Wednesday night the arrangement by which the Dickinsons were to take transfers of September flaxseed at 83 cents a bushel was reached. The National company accordingly gave notice of the transfer of trades to the Dickinsons, and offered in settlement of differences notes of the company for ninety days. This basis of settlement was accepted in some quarters and in others refused. The interest which accepted the proportion is said to be much larger than the interest that stood out.

The action of the market suggested this. September opened at 83 cents, the Dickinson transfer price, and rallied quickly to 86¼ cents. All the open trades were in September. October was nominally one-half cent over September. The liability of the National company to Board of Trade firms is figured from $30,000 up. If the settlements on a ninety-day basis are accepted as satisfactory the troubles of the company are tided over. It is said by people who have every reason to be familiar with the situation that $100,000 would have tided the company over. It failed to negotiate certain loans which it has been attempting to make recently, and was forced to let go. The cash deal was an entirely different proposition. High prices were paid, but there was probably as much in the situation to warrant a premium for cash over future delivery as there is in wheat.

Favorable comment was aroused by the manner in which the company attempted to adjust its trades in cash flaxseed. The people who had delivered warehouse receipts to the company received them back yesterday with the notice that there were no funds with which to meet the bills accompanying them, and that the difference would be paid in ninety day notes.

There has been some little export demand and some business has been worked recently. There were bids c. i. f. at 86, and later at 88 cents. There was good buying by independent crushers.

There was a lively interest in the amount of linseed oil on hand at various storage points, but no one of the interests investigating the subject learned enough to pay for the trouble. Vice President McCulloh, when asked to make an estimate on oil stocks, said:

"It is a strict trade secret and nobody except parties directly interested knows anything about it. I doubt if a director of this company could ascertain the quantity of oil on hand, even in our own warehouses."

Discussing the oil situation Mr. McCulloh said: "We are getting from 32 to 34 cents for oil and in some instances as high as 36 cents. At this price there is a profit in oil, for the seed from which to make it can cost up to $1, and that is considerably above the present market price."

Mr. McCulloh's figures on oil, however, are above the open market, wherein oil is quoted close around 30 cents in over five-barrel lots.

President Euston was at the offices in the Old Colony Building nearly all day, closeted with officers of the company. The Secretary said no statement had been prepared for publication. He claimed, however, the company was not evading any of its Board of Trade obligations. In refusing to put up certain margins it simply took advantage of rules adopted by the Board of Trade directors.

The value of Linseed Oil stock was more than cut in two in the hurried scramble of holders to get rid of the security, which for weeks had been gradually shrinking in value. The opening price was 8¾@9, which showed a loss of about three points from Wednesday's quotations, and from this there was a further drop before noon to 4, but the price revived to 6 near the close on assurances that there would be no assignment. This is about one-quarter the value of the stock before the February meeting.

No Chicago capitalists of prominence have held stock of the company, and La Salle street has till now known little about its financial affairs. The company keeps its Chicago bank account with the First National, the Illinois Trust and Savings, and the Merchants' Loan and Trust Bank. About $1,200,000, it is said, is out in loans to the company by these three banks on flaxseed as collateral. In each case, however, the banks appear to be amply protected by liberal margins.

SHOOTING CAUSES A PANIC.

George Byrne, 121 Dearborn Avenue, Alarms Boarders by Firing at Two Supposed Burglars.

Several shots fired at two supposed burglars by George Byrne, 121 Dearborn avenue, early yesterday morning caused a panic among the boarders. Two men are locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station as suspects. They are Daniel Taylor, 118 Townsend street, and Andy Dugan.

The supposed burglars were discovered on a rear shed attempting to force a window by Mrs. George Cushing, who screamed. Mr. Byrne ran to the rear door and fired three shots at the intruders. Both men attempted to escape, but at the third shot Taylor fell from the roof, crying that he was shot. He was discovered by the police hiding behind a fence. An examination showed that he was not wounded, though one of the bullets had passed through his clothing. Detective McCarthy discovered Dugan hiding some distance away in a buggy.

Taylor told an incoherent story about being chased out of his house early in the night by the "Sexton brothers." He said he went to the shed to sleep. He denied an acquaintance with Dugan. The police think he is demented.

A week ago burglars entered the Byrne house and secured $38 in money and a quantity of clothing. Another robbery occurred last fall, when clothing and jewelry were taken.

MARCELLUS HOPKINS IS HURT.

General Manager of the South Side Elevated Railroad Bruised by Two Passing Trains.

Marcellus Hopkins, general manager of the South Side Elevated railroad, was severely bruised yesterday morning while inspecting the insulation on the structure at Harrison street. He attempted to stand between the tracks while two trains were passing. One of them struck him, throwing him against the other. He was attended by the company physician, Dr. Edward Miller, and then taken to his home, 3728 Forest avenue, in a carriage. The injuries will confine him to the house for several weeks. No bones were broken.

$2.00 MILWAUKEE AND RETURN,
$2.25 Waukesha and Return,
via Chicago and Northwestern every Sunday on trains leaving at 8:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., tickets good returning same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 28.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

Kansas—Fair weather, high temperature, variable winds.

Kentucky—Generally fair, southerly winds.

Ohio—Generally fair Friday, light west to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Generally fair, light northerly winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair weather, high temperature, southerly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 28, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.80	96	98	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.84	78	82	S.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	29.86	72	88	E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	30.02	80	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.90	82	94	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.88	64	68	....	.04	Fair
Bismarck	29.90	72	74	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.80	78	84	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	29.80	66	68	E.	.32	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.88	84	90	S.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.94	62	72	W.	Tr.	Fair
Charlotte	29.98	76	86	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.70	86	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.74	68	91	S.W.	.32	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.82	74	90	S.E.	.06	Fair
Cleveland	29.84	70	88	S.	.36	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.76	88	94	E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.72	86	90	W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.72	92	92	N.W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.84	80	86	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Detroit	29.82	72	76	S.W.	.02	Clear
Dodge City	29.78	82	98	N.	....	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.74	84	90	W.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.74	66	74	S.W.	.06	Fair
El Paso	29.70	98	100	E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.86	68	70	N.W.	.04	Fair
Galveston	29.98	84	88	S.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.72	76	82	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Green Bay	29.70	80	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Havre	29.88	72	74	N.	....	Clear
Helena	29.78	80	82	N.	....	Fair
Huron	29.84	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.82	78	88	S.	.92	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.12	76	92	S.E.	.98	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.86	86	90	N.E.	....	Fair
Lander	29.80	86	88	W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.90	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.84	74	82	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.70	64	70	N.W.	.02	Clear
Memphis	29.94	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.98	72	72	....	Tr.	Clear
Minnedosa	29.84	58	62	N.	Tr.	Fair
Montgomery	30.04	80	88	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.74	80	88	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.94	84	90	S.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.06	80	90	S.	Tr.	Fair
New York City	29.86	76	82	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	82	88	S.W.	....	Fair
North Platte	29.78	84	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.78	92	96	S.	....	Fair
Omaha	29.84	78	88	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Oswego	29.74	82	90	S.E.	....	Fair
Palestine	29.92	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.94	70	92	S.E.	.58	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.86	80	84	S.W.	.24	Fair
Pittsburg	29.82	80	92	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Pueblo	29.70	94	98	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.82	62	64	N.W.	.02	Fair
Rapid City	29.76	82	84	E.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.88	58	60	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	29.86	80	90	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.80	74	80	N.W.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.80	94	96	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.68	66	78	N.W.	.04	Rain
Springfield, Ill.	29.82	80	86	S.	.01	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.80	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	84	88	S.	.06	Clo'dy
Washington	29.86	80	84	S.	.18	Clear
White River	29.64	64	74	W.	Tr.	Rain
Williston	29.88	70	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.80	58	64	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 80; 9 a. m., 82; 10 a. m., 84; 11 a. m., 85; 12 m., 87; 1 p. m., 88; 3 p. m., 89; 6 p. m., 90. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.92; 6 p. m., 29.88.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Person, Christina Hohn	29—26
Albert Aurin, Rose Fischer	31—20
Emil Klung, Clara Arimont	27—25
Athol B. Hayes, Nellie Studdin	21—23
Stephen Steffes, Maria Kauth	34—35
William L. Danton, Lena J. Fiferlick	29—22
Aunstazy Smolinski, Anastazia Kaminska	22—20
William Hollweg, Frieda H. Behrens	38—23
Anton Bell, Mary Ruth	28—16
Emil Erikson, Lena Gronquist	32—26
George Anderson, Hattie Finsted	30—33
Claus C. Clausen, Lizzie Squire	56—48
Fred D. Brown, Hattie Reynolds	28—32
E. Frank Pearce, Bertha M. Shaner	24—20
Antonio Paradiso, Christina Pascucci	45—50
Wilmer G. Bradfield, Parsy S. Layton	29—21
Willis E. Roath, Pearl E. Hastings	29—21
Anton Beck, Mary Schoner	25—25
Sylvesta Y. Gish, Hanna R. Christenson	24—20
Michele de Frieri, Rosa Santaro	22—22
William Goldblatt, Sadie Friedmann	25—18
Joseph Houska, Anna Marek	22—21
Patrick King, Mary Ryan	25—32
Charles Twitty, Almanda Million	24—25
Joseph A. Hanlen, Estella A. Wilson	27—22
Carl A. Johnson, Christina Olson	35—30
Jacob C. D. Kaysen, Emme Jenke	26—20
John Beck, Ellen Wilmet	24—19
Frank Krolizisinski, Josie Grejik	23—20
Hans Ohm, Lena Knigge	37—25
Julius Dahms, Emma Hennings	21—18
Oskar Bag, Franciska Krentzer	22—20

DEATHS.

LETZ—July 27, Maria Letz, aged 76. Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m., from late residence, 455 Ogden-av., to Graceland.

LANGER—Gustave E. Langer. Funeral at 2 p. m., Friday, from his late home to Graceland.

DEATHS.

McGUIRE—Mrs. Almeda McGuire, aged 37 years, wife of M. S. McGuire. Funeral from late residence, 1635 Diversey-av., at 2 p. m. Burial private.

McDONALD—July 28, George McDonald, beloved husband of the late Ellen McDonald, native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 75 years. Funeral from his late residence, 573 14th-pl., Saturday, July 30, at 9:30 a. m., to Ho[ly] Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—Suddenly, at Abington, Conn, July 27, Dorothy, beloved wife of Thomas P., mother of George T. and Fred W. Smith and Mrs. W. S. Booth. Funeral services 3 p. m., Sunday, at late residence, 4731 Grand-blvd. Burial private.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Atkinson, Thomas, 34; 295 W. North-av., July 25.
Anshitz, Hilda, 6; 798 W. Chicago-av., July 26.
Andonla, Frantiska, 47; 658 S. Morgan-st., July 27.
Bonfield, Catherine M., 49; 907 N. Hoyne-av., July 28.
Banyon, Rosa A., 39; 3601 Dearborn-st., July 25.
Bobler, Garfield, 16; 2628 59th-st., July 26.
Chait, Nathan, 92; 76 Liberty-st., July 27.
Cohen, Ida, 58; 138 Barber-st., July 28.
Cahill, Catherine, 35; 206 Artesian-st., July 25.
Drinkwater, Catherine, 47; 15 Fry-st., July 27.
Eichenberger, Sam, 62; 270 Clybourn-av., July 27.
Finny, John, 53; Mercy Hospital, July 27.
Fish, Roswell P., 29; 43 Roslyn-pl., July 26.
Fanjoy, Mabel C., 21; 5533 Green-st., July 27.
Gill, Patrick, 28; 934 48th-pl., July 26.
Glabe, Sophia, 35; 355 North Hermitage-av., July 25.
Gilbert, Elizabeth, 71; Chicago Homeopathic Hospital, July 28.
Holland, Ingatu, 53; 2374 Indiana-av., July 25.
Hebel, Helen, 54; 428 Cornelia-av., July 27.
Henry, John, 34; 2131 La Salle-st., July 27.
Hondershot, Jennie R., 27; Englewood Union Hospital, July 27.
Huff, Annie, 22; 176 North Halsted-st., July 26.
Jetie, Peter, 81; Home for the Aged, July 27.
Junga, Lena, 5; 776 W. 21st-pl., July 27.
Knowles, Robert, 42; 7627 Madison-av., July 26.
Leinhan, John, 27; 5257 Union-av., July 26.
Leibinger, Joseph, 70; Addison-av., July 25.
Meddendorf, B. W., 57; 24 Hawthorne-av., July 27.
McDonald, Mamie, 16; 2905 Princeton-av., July 27.
McNamara, Lillie, 26; 467 Park-av., July 27.
Nicholson, Jane, 64; Harrison and Ridge-sts., July 27.
Newman, Anna, 33; 4138 Wentworth-av., July 26.
O'Connell, Mary, 91; 836 Hermitage-av., July 26.
O'Malley, Elizabeth, 62; 636 43d-st., July 26.
Organ, C. P., 55; Chicago Hospital, July 28.
Paltal, Anna, 9; 784 W. 17th-st., July 27.
Peterson, Annie, 7; 248 Fulton-st., July 28.
Pettus, Frederick E., 7; 5923 Butler-st., July 28.
Reimer, William, 23; 85 Howe-st., July 27.
Soeglitz, Anna, 30; 588 Wells-st., July 27.
Sallo, Ricka, 40; 1305 Milwaukee-av., July 27.
Stephenson, Clara, 33; 60 Sheldon-st., July 28.
Schriber, Anna, 37; 3401 Ridge-av., July 27.
Waldron, Peter, 18; 3831 La Salle-st., July 25.
Whittemore, Henry T., 48; 2450 Indiana-av., July 27.
Zimmer, Otto, 6; 26 Bellevue-pl., July 26.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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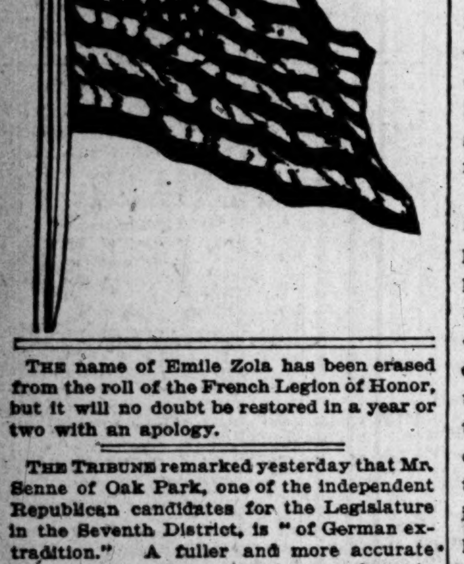
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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SIXTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF MIZPAH LODGE No. 768, A. F. & A. M., at Monon Park, Ind., C. I. & L. R. R., Saturday, July 30, 1898. Tickets, 50c. Trains leave Dearborn station at 8:35 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 39th, 41st, 47th, 55th, 59th, 63d, and 79th-sts., returning at 6:30 and 8:00 p. m.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



THE name of Emile Zola has been erased from the roll of the French Legion of Honor, but it will no doubt be restored in a year or two with an apology.

THE TRIBUNE remarked yesterday that Mr. Senne of Oak Park, one of the independent Republican candidates for the Legislature in the Seventh District, is "of German extradition." A fuller and more accurate statement would be that he was born in Germany, lived there till he was 20 years old, and then came to Cook County, where he has lived for the last thirty years. Mr. Senne is known and liked by all the Germans of the Seventh District, but he is also popular among the Americans. He is a strong candidate, as Thiemann, who is seeking to be re-elected in spite of his objectionable votes, will find out before the campaign is over.

THE real animus of Spain's overtures for peace—the official nature of which Premier Sagasta has already denied—is indicated in the intimation from Madrid that the proposition was received before a footing was gained by the American forces in Porto Rico, but an answer was purposely withheld by the United States government until that step had been accomplished. If any such claim as this has been set up it goes to prove that Spain's real object in making the overture at the time it did was to get up a case with which it could go to European powers in the hope of securing some sort of sympathy by which it could hope to save its last West Indian dependency. But for this the sacrifice of life in Cuba would have been permitted to go on under the pretense of vindicating Spanish honor. The government at Washington will scarcely permit itself to be caught by any such trick as this after its past experience with Spanish diplomacy.

HAWAII'S JOY OVER ANNEXATION.

July 13 was a memorable day on the Hawaiian Islands. It was on that day that the steamer Coptic arrived at Honolulu with signals flying from its rigging telling the joyful news that the Newlands resolution had passed the United States Senate. Well might Honolulu go wild with joy and the outlying islands clap their hands. For five and a half years they had waited in vain for that joyful news, and at last it had come. No wonder the devoted Hawaiian-Americans went about shaking each other's hands, telephoning incoherently, firing salutes, and lighting big bonfires on the hills!

The Hawaiians are already preparing to celebrate Admission day with record-breaking ceremonies. When the commission shall have completed its task and the final formalities of annexation shall have been completed, the island republic, at last wedded indissolubly with the great American republic, will celebrate the advent of the new era in a style long to be remembered. The people of the United States ought to prepare to celebrate the same day in like manner.

To the Hawaiians annexation means a guarantee of future stability and liberty, besides a free and unlimited American trade. To the United States it means the securing of the legitimate benefits that will come from that trade, but more especially it means the securing of the strategic key to the whole of our Pacific coast defenses. The ownership of the islands carries with it the exclusive mastery of the naval situation in the Pacific. In the hands of an enemy they could have been our ruin; in our hands they are a source of profit in peace and absolute salvation in war. The navy of the United States will henceforth be their guarantee against outside harm, and in return the possession of the islands will make our navy doubly powerful throughout the Pacific. It is a fair exchange, a triumph of political and military wisdom, a thing for every Hawaiian and American to rejoice over.

The legislative and political questions that will arise in assimilating the Hawaiian Islands to our form of government will require some careful handling. There are many local conditions that must be allowed for and that must be treated, for a time, at least, by the local standards. The natives, and even the Chinese, are accorded more privileges by the educated whites than we are accustomed to. The degree of citizenship to be accorded them must be in part determined by the Hawaiian standards and ideas. There is no use in forcing things suddenly into set American forms. In Hawaii, as in Cuba and Porto Rico, the change must be natural and gradual in order to be welcome and effective. It is to be supposed that the Hawaiian commission and President McKinley understand this fact—a fact the full appreciation of which has made the British Empire what it is.

"THE TRIBUNE" CITY PRICE INCREASED.

On and after Monday, Aug. 1, the week day price of THE TRIBUNE in Chicago will be increased to two cents per copy. The price in the country is now two cents; it will not be changed. The Sunday edition will continue to be five cents. Corresponding rates will be fixed for weekly and monthly subscriptions.

The morning papers of Chicago have given the one-cent retail price a faithful trial for two and a half years, and some of them for a longer time. Never during that period has the rate been profitable. The publishers have given their readers more news for less money than any other newspaper publishers in the world. In New York the publishers do not undertake to deliver the papers for one cent. The cost of delivery is added to the retail price. After deducting the allowances in the city to the news agents, carriers, and newsboys there is left to the Chicago publishers only one-half of a cent per copy. That is scarcely enough to pay for the white paper.

The cost of production of THE TRIBUNE is much in excess of what it was last year. The chief cause of this is the war. The war has swelled the pay rolls and the telegraph bills and added immediately and largely to the cost of white paper, which is the heaviest item of expense a newspaper has to meet.

The war may be over in a short time, but the results of the war will remain. The price of white paper will not be lowered soon, if at all. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines will be for a long time the source of important and costly news, which American journals must lay before their readers. Leaving the present war out of consideration, the outlay attendant on the collection of the news of the world, which is being covered with a network of telegraph lines, is increasing in an accelerating ratio.

The expenses incident to the war have forced the publishers of all the morning papers in Chicago to meet this question of price now. They do not wish to print less news than they are printing and give Chicago readers less than those of other large cities get. They do not desire to cut down the size of their sheets. They wish to maintain in all respects the high standard of excellence they have attained. Therefore they are compelled to do what men engaged in almost all industries are doing—raise prices.

THE TRIBUNE means to share its increased revenues with its readers. The outlay for news will be larger and the paper will show higher efficiency and greater enterprise in every department than ever before.

THAT CUBAN CONCERT. There is printed in another column on this page an article taken from the New York Sun, which in turn is based upon an article that appeared in the London National Review, whose editor has the advantage of inside diplomatic information. The disclosures which he makes of the conspiracy against us, planned by certain European powers, and of the great service which England rendered this country in foiling the conspiracy and breaking up the combination, makes important and interesting reading at the present time. Assuming the report to be substantially true, Great Britain has done this country an estimable favor, showing again that blood is thicker than water. It follows that one good turn deserves another, and if ever the time comes when Great Britain is in a condition where this country can come to its help the United States will repay the debt with interest. It was a nice little game which Austria and France planned in seeking to make this country the victim of a Cuban concert as Greece was made the victim of a Cretan concert. If Great Britain had not held off Germany might have been a third party in the concert, for its accession was made contingent upon the former's coöperation. When Great Britain declined, however, the scheme fell through.

STRIKE OF THE FIFTH ILLINOIS.

The Fifth Illinois Regiment, Colonel Culver commanding, which has been stationed at Chickamauga awaiting orders to go to the front, if reports are correct, has gone on strike. The circumstances are peculiar. Orders came at last for it to move, and early Wednesday morning the regiment packed up its absolutely necessary supplies and equipage and gave away the rest to other regiments. It marched five miles to Rossville, where it was to take the train for Newport News, whence it was to embark for Porto Rico. The boys were in high spirits at the prospect of exchanging the tedium of camp life for active work in the field, and had loaded their supplies on the cars, when a sudden order came countermanding the previous order. The regiment was directed to return to Chickamauga, and, disappointed, disgusted, and disheartened, it retraced its steps, and went back to its old camping ground. It is now said that yesterday morning only 80 out of the 1,372 men reported for duty of any kind, and that the majority of them went off to Chattanooga without permission.

There are various and conflicting stories as to the cause of this action. It is stated that the countermanding order came from the Secretary of War, and the explanation given out is that when the Secretary learned that the regiment was off he decided that as Illinois already had two regiments at the front and Indiana had none the latter State should be represented, and one of its regiments was ordered to take the place of the Fifth. There was no fault to be found with the Fifth. It is as well drilled and equipped as the Indiana regiment, and made up of as good fighting stock as any regiment in the service. The boys were eager to get to the front, and it is but natural that they should feel bitterly disappointed and aggrieved at the order sending them back after they had started, and after they had been assured by General Brooke that they should follow him. Unquestionably the first duty of the soldier is to obey orders, and technically those of the Fifth who have left camp are guilty of mutiny. While they have not forcibly or violently resisted rightful authority, they have revolted against the rules of discipline by not reporting for duty and by leaving camp without permission. They have not mutinied, however, because they do not want to fight. They are not afraid to fight, but on the other hand are eager to have the chance, and have gone on strike because they can't fight. Hence this is not a mutiny in the ordinary sense of the term. They cannot be called seditious or rebellious. At the same time the situation, if it is correctly reported, is a serious one, and cannot but end in demoralizing the regiment unless a way is found out of it. It is to be hoped the condition of things is not as serious as is stated, and that the Fifth will soon be on duty again.

AN ECHO OF THE IRENE INCIDENT. Prince Henry, brother of the German Emperor, has been explaining the "Irene incident" by the statement that the vessel "went to Subig Bay to take off some Spanish women and children who were in distress." If the Irene wanted to go into the charity business it could probably have found some people of its own nationality, or some victims of Spanish cruelty, as much in need of help as these families of Spanish officers, who appear to have been suffering from the policy of their own government. The trouble with the Irene seems to have grown out of the disposition of the German officers, not only at Manila but at some other points, to hobnob with the Spaniards on the most familiar and sympathetic terms.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a timely article from the pen of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip, which will appear in the August Century under the title, "Facts About the Philippines," in which he has discussed some of the problems involved in the future of these islands.

The article is a summing up of the more important facts in regard to the islands, with a view to a clearer answer to the question, What shall be done with them? This question the writer leaves to be answered by the reader after he has been placed in possession of the facts upon which an intelligent conclusion depends.

Comparatively few American readers have had any conception of the extent and resources of the Philippines, which for more than three hundred years have owed a nominal allegiance to Spain, while making scarcely any progress except that which was due to the enterprise of their half-civilized native population. Yet here has been a region equal in area to that of the six New England States, together with New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, with a population possibly considerably larger, which has been as unnoted if not as unknown as Central Africa itself until it was opened up by Admiral Dewey's great victory. Possessing advantages as to location, in close proximity to the most densely populated portions of the globe, with a climate and productiveness almost unsurpassed, the possibilities of this region in an industrial and commercial point of view, under a stable and intelligent government, can scarcely be overestimated.

Rich as these four hundred islands are in natural resources, the facts presented in Mr. Vanderlip's article show that their development has only begun. What it is to be under a new order of government can only be conjectured from the facts presented. When it is remembered that agriculture is carried on only with the most primitive methods, and that labor-saving machinery is practically unknown in spite of the wealth of its productions, it is easily to be inferred that under an improved order of cultivation its products may be increased a hundred fold.

These facts prove the importance of the problem involved in the future disposition of these islands, both to the inhabitants themselves and the rest of the world. The solving of that problem now rests largely with the American people, and as they have invariably been equal to the solution of any other of like character that has been imposed upon them it is believed they will be equal to this.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SICK DIET. Those who would have us believe that Prince Bismarck is in a moribund condition will have to admit that his sick diet is a rather amazing one for a dying man. His menu in a single day, it seems, includes ham, caviare, eggs, beer, and champagne, and besides he smokes his big meerschaum pipe and reads the newspapers. In view of such a layout one can quite readily agree with the Hamburg dispatch which says the Iron Chancellor's condition might be described as "fairly good." One is even a little surprised at the mention of violent pains in his foot and face; it would be more natural to locate the pains somewhere midway between those extremes. In fact, the sick statesman's diet ought to account for almost anything—except the phenomenal vitality and stomach that can get away with it and still leave the man alive. But the old Chancellor probably reasons that he has never thus far failed, after eating such a meal, to live through to the next; hence it is the most healthful diet he could find. Certainly he is not a fit subject for obituary encomiums as long as he can consume ham, caviare, beer, and champagne, and call for more.

SENATOR DAVIS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Davis of Minnesota is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Any peace treaty which may be made with Spain will be considered by that committee before it is acted on by the Senate. Therefore peculiar interest attaches to statements made by the Senator as to the policy which he believes should be pursued concerning the Philippines, for while the President can negotiate any kind of a treaty with Spain that seems best to him, that treaty will amount to nothing until it has been ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Senator Davis delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Minnesota State Capitol day before yesterday. He called attention to the "vast territorial acquisitions by the European states by which the continent of Africa has been partitioned among them." These acquisitions, however, do not content those states, which are now making the Orient the scene of their operations. Regarding this the Senator says:

> It is not necessary to elaborate on the interests of the United States in the present and prospective situation. The maritime, commercial, and political genius of the American people will not permit their government to be indifferent to them. It will not suffer the United States to be made the China of the West. The great question remains and comprehends the commercial and all other subjects: What action by the United States do its peace and safety require to insure to it the rightful and most advantageous results of these new international relations and adjustments?

There are two facts which the Senator believes this country should have in mind. One of them is that there is not a spot on the earth's surface "too remote or secluded or strong to be exempt from the attacks of a rapacious and unscrupulous military and naval power." The other is that "next to China the Pacific possessions of the United States are the most inviting objects of attack," and "under existing conditions their defense would be difficult." It is quite true, as the Senator alleges, that if Spain had triumphed at Manila as decisively as Dewey did its navy could have seized Honolulu and operated from there upon the entire Pacific coast of the United States.

The Senator wishes it to be understood that if the United States intends to keep the Philippine Islands for the sake of its commercial and other interests it must be in a position to defend them against the attacks of rapacious powers. It must have a navy which will be adequate to the demands of the new situation. There are but two alternatives. One of them is for the United States "to become an efficient element in the Asiatic situation"—to hold the Philippines and be able to defend them—or—

> It must entirely abstain from any participation in it, return to its own shores, and cover the smallest possible share of its commercial advantages, and prepare for its own defense against the same aggressions which have reduced China to her present condition.

That is, the United States must let the Philippines, Carolines, and Ladrones go, give up Honolulu, fall back to the continent, and spend millions on coast defenses and a navy for home protection. Of these two alternatives Senator Davis seems to prefer the nobler and the manlier one, for he dwells on the fact that the close of the war will see the United States "a great and actual military and naval power," and that the appropriations for the increase of the navy will continue to be liberal.

There is no precedent for the acquisition by the United States of far-distant Asiatic islands, but, as Senator Davis asserts, "all great human evolutions must precede precedents in order to create them." There is reason to believe, from the tone of Senator Davis' address, that he is in favor of making a precedent now, and that he will not vote for the ratification of any treaty which does not recognize the future ownership of the Philippines by the United States.

OUR NEW GEOGRAPHY. It is time to revise the maps. The geographical limits of this country have changed materially since April 21, the day when Congress said war existed, though it really existed Feb. 15, the day when the Spaniards blew up the Maine in Havana harbor. About three months ago today Sampson was bombarding Matanzas and Dewey left Hongkong for Manila. Since that brief time ago the American flag has been planted in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in the Philippines, in the Ladrones, at Wake Island, and in Hawaii, the key to our new possessions in Asiatic waters. The man who should have said last January that in six months' time the American flag would wave over the West Indies, the East Indies, and the Sandwich Islands would have been called a visionary, but the world moves and the great republic has entered upon the imperial phase of its marvelous career. As the New York Sun says: "Does not the new geography thrill your American heart? Do not be afraid of inconsistency. The logic of events has advanced further and faster during the three months than the wisest American statesman could have foreseen in the middle of April last."

WAITING FOR PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Spain has made peace proposals. The President has returned no reply as yet. He is waiting to discover the drift of public sentiment, so that he may be guided by it when he lets Spain know what the peace conditions are. This is a sensible course.

The President has intimated he is decidedly in favor of the acquisition of Porto Rico, but no hints have come from any quarter to the effect that he is for the annexation of Cuba, nor has it ever been reported that he is in favor of retaining the Philippines. The suggestion that the President is of the opinion this country should have a coaling station in the Philippines tends to show that he individually does not have the possession of the islands at heart, but if he were to demand of Spain the independence of Cuba, the transfer of Porto Rico, and a coaling station in the Philippines the people would rebel against such an inadequate demand.

A Washington dispatch reports that Secretary Day has embodied his idea of the terms of peace in a statement which will be submitted to the Cabinet today. He suggests the independence of Cuba, this country to be responsible for the new government; the absolute cession of Porto Rico to the United States; the waiving of a money indemnity; the giving back of the Philippines to Spain in consideration of the immediate evacuation of Havana, also the giving back of the Ladrones and Carolines, reserving a coaling station in one or the other. This is Secretary Day's idea, but it is said to have the sanction of the President to a certain extent. Even if this should be so, it will not have the sanction of the people, and it is doubtful whether it will have the sanction of the Cabinet. No treaty of peace based upon such terms will have the sanction of the Senate. If Secretary Day's ideas were to be accepted it would have been better never to have declared war.

One little West Indian island would not make good to the United States one-quarter of the expense of the war. Looking at the matter from a purely business point of view, the United States must have the Philippines also in order that there may be some approach to a reasonable indemnity. Spain has no money; therefore it must give land. There are not enough square miles in Porto Rico to fill the bill; therefore the Philippines must be turned over also. The islands are needed because they will furnish new markets to American producers and will swell the volume of American commerce. These are interests which the administration cannot afford to antagonize.

When the President hears the voice of public opinion he will discover that the acquisition of the Philippines is demanded for these reasons. He will hear also a vehement protest against the surrender of territory where the American flag has been hoisted. Manila has been fairly won. The people will resent the suggestion that it and the country of which it is the capital shall go back into the hands of Spain or become the property of any other foreign power.

The President will learn the drift of public sentiment regarding Cuba to be, that the treaty of peace must leave the future destiny of that island entirely in the hands of the United States. There must be no stipulations or agreements as to how Cuba shall be governed. That must be left for the future to decide. If a large American population settles in the island, buys lands there and improves them an irresistible influence in favor of permanent annexation will be created. If that does not happen, then events will pursue a different course.

The people have made up their minds about the proper terms of peace. The President has let it be understood that he is inclined to subordinate his own views on this subject to those of the people. They will undoubtedly accept his invitation and let him know. He will hear from citizens of all parts of the country, and every one of them—except the mugwumps and Bryanites—will tell him that the price of peace must be the cession by Spain to the United States of Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Caroline and Ladrone Islands.

THE time has come, in the course of human events, when Uncle Sam intends to do a little rubbernecking of his own among the eligible islands of the earth.

AFTER the war is over the people of this country will settle down to the unemotional, uneventful, monotonous licking of the internal revenue stamp.

CORRESPONDENT SYLVESTER SCOVEL'S punishment is so light that it will have hardly any value to him for advertising purposes.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Would Be Inconvenient.

Raynor—"Old fellow, I wish my memory was as good as yours."

Shyne—"It wouldn't do at all, old man. If it were as good as mine you would remember distinctly that you borrowed a dollar and a half from me six months ago and that you haven't paid it yet."

Has Its Compensations.

"I notice there's a good deal of ague in this part of the country," said the tourist, who had stopped at the farm house for a drink of water. "That's a great drawback. It unfits a man for work entirely, does it not?"

"Gener'ly it does," said the sallow woman who had handed him a tin cup. "Still, when John has a right hard fit of the shakes we fasten the churn dasher to him, and he brings the butter inside of fifteen minutes."

As a Revenue Producer.

His Tailor—"You'll give me your note, will you? Your note, sir, is absolutely worthless."

Young Ardup (pale with wrath)—"It's worth two cents to the government, you infernal slanderer!"

Too Sunny.

"She told me to stay on my own reservation, at the other end of the sofa," bitterly soliloquized young Spoonamore, as he wended his way homeward in the starlight. "That's what comes of a fellow having so good a time on his vacation that he comes back looking like a blamed Indian!"

Tribute to Greatness.

Upguardson—"Talking about heroic figures, is there anything wrong with General Shafter? He has fought his way up."

Atom—"No, there is nothing the matter with Shafter. He has fought his way up to 305 pounds, and there isn't another man in the army with as heroic a figure as that."

Why She Enjoyed Them.

"I like to attend these band concerts at the parks," said Miss Quickstep. "You can always get so far back that the music doesn't disturb your conversation at all."

Some Points in Common.

Affable Shade—"I don't remember having met you before. May I ask your name?"

The Other Shade—"I am Ananias."

Affable Shade—"What? . . . Well, upon the whole, I am not sorry to meet you. I am something of a liar myself. My name is Æsop."

Hadn't Thought of That.

"The audience seems small," remarked the first walking gentleman in an undertone.

"That's because we see it through the reverse ends of all those opera glasses," replied the heavy villain, turning on his heel.

FIRST PEACE OVERTURES.

Spain's prayer for peace will be willingly granted, but she must pay the price.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Peace overtures come too late to save Porto Rico to the Spanish crown. General Miles has landed, and the Stars and Stripes will be run up to stay.—Kansas City Journal.

It is well to listen to what Spain has to offer, but there is little reason to believe it will accept the ultimatum which this country and the civilized world expects this government to make.—Indianapolis Journal.

It is gratifying to know that Spain has admitted that she is whipped—an admission which, if made two months ago, would have left the bankrupt monarchy in a much better position than it is today.—Cleveland Leader.

In dealing with Spain we have learned much, and best of all we have learned that procrastination and subterfuge are her highest diplomatic cards. The game of peacemaking should be so played that these cards will be of little value to our wary antagonist.—Kansas City Journal.

Spain must abandon all claim to the Philippines, Porto Rico, and every other spot on which the American flag flies. We shall decide what is to be done with the Philippines, but the one thing absolutely settled is that Spain is never again to have any share in controlling their destiny.—New York Journal.

The administration can be depended upon, we think, to deal with this nation's vanquished foe in the spirit of the purpose that impelled us to take up arms against Spain. Our magnanimity, which has made this war remarkable in the annals of armed strife, will not be lacking in the hour of settlement.—Detroit Free Press.

In spite of the difficulties which now confront the President, and which will increase as the peace negotiations progress, it is no mere form of words to say that we believe he will overcome them. This belief is based upon the wisdom, tact, and firmness which he has shown in the last half year, and which only those who know him most intimately supposed him to have.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Assuming that the negotiations are to be opened, peace may be nevertheless a long way off. There will doubtless be a wide divergence between what we are willing to take and what Spain is willing to give, and our experience in negotiations with Spain does not warrant much confidence in an early and satisfactory termination of any negotiations which may be set on foot now.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our terms are simple enough. Spain must take herself out of this hemisphere by giving up Porto Rico and Cuba to such governance as we may elect. She must assent to whatever arrangement we may dictate as to the Philippines, the Ladrones, the Carolines, and the rest. She must pay, in money or in territory, whatever indemnity we may see fit to exact for the necessity of carrying on war.—New York World.

RESENTS CHEERS OF CONGRESS

Friend of the Navy Says That Body Is Distinctly Antagonistic to American Seamen.

The following communication appeared in the New York Herald on July 25 under the heading: "Rebuke for Congress—Suggestion That Cheers for the Navy Come with Ill Grace from That Body":

"To the Editor of the New York Herald: The dispatches from Washington describing the closing scenes of the House after the motion to adjourn was carried arouse a feeling of dull disgust in the minds of really patriotic citizens. We are told of hurrahs for everything and everybody that any shouting Congressman could name, but a strong suspicion that this wild enthusiasm was born more of relief at turning their backs on their proper duties and hying themselves to their summer amusements than of any real appreciation of the heroic achievements of our navy and army somewhat dulls the luster of their shouts.

"As a friend of the navy, I state right here that what the friends of the navy want of Congress is not maudlin sentimentality and foolish noise, but a simple act of justice. For years the friends of that wholly abused service have petitioned Congress for an equal pay for the navy, grade for grade, with the army and marine corps. For years Congress has replied that when the differences between line and staff were adjusted and a bill agreed upon by a majority of the two corps was brought before it it stood ready to pass it. Such a bill—the Roosevelt personnel bill—was sent to Congress last December, indorsed by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary, and almost unanimously by the entire line and engineer corps. Congress would not pass it. The House Naval committee accused the Senate Naval committee of opposing it, the Senate committee accused the House committee of opposing it, individual members of both committees were said to oppose it, and the two committees said there was no use in bringing it up for vote, as it would not be passed. A canvass of House and Senate refuting this statement, the committees stated there was too much pressing business before Congress to find a moment to bring it up for vote. When a propitious time came and there was nothing occupying either House or Senate, all the men on the committees urged to bring it forward promptly left Washington and remained away throughout the time when the bill could have been passed.

"The whole amount of the business, to put it plainly, so that the public may perfectly understand it, is this: There is nothing in this bill to commend it to Congress. There are no votes in it, there is no money in it: it is simply an act of justice to a brave, brilliant set of men, and Congress never will pass it. Meanwhile the friends of the navy are more incensed than flattered by 'hurrahs for the navy' from Congress. The applause of their countrymen, the grudging admiration of the astonished countries of Europe—these are genuine tributes to our glorious navy. We have but small patience with the hollow din from Congress. It is a humiliating and unique spectacle which this country presents, of its Congress more than indifferent—distinctly antagonistic—to a service at this moment acknowledged by the administration to be its sole dependence in maintaining the dignity of our country against all the powers of Europe. T. F. E."

New York, July 21, 1898.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

How Great Britain Foiled Spain's Attempt to Form a European Alliance Against Us.

We have repeatedly advised those who desire to learn something about the real intentions of the British government to read carefully the leading article entitled "Episodes of the Month," which is a regular feature of the London National Review. We have done this because we know that the editor has access to official sources of information which are closed to the public. We now invite attention to a disclosure of particular importance made in the July number concerning the service rendered to us just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, when the Madrid government spared no effort to induce the great maritime powers of Europe to make the disposition of Cuba a matter of international concern. Such, it will be remembered, had previously been the status of the Cuban question, both England and France having firmly refused to acquiesce in the American assertion that only the United States and Spain had a right to determine the fate of the island.

The editor of the National Review begins with the remark that he considers himself at liberty to divulge a certain chapter of recent diplomatic history, for the reason that misrepresentations of the facts are now circulated by the agents of certain continental powers whose anti-American designs were foiled by England's opposition. The revelation of the truth is regarded as the more necessary because the attempt to form a combination against the United States, which England was once able to defeat, may be at any time renewed. He goes on to say that, when the Cuban crisis came to a head and it at last became manifest to the statesmen of continental Europe that a war between this country and Spain was imminent, they resolved to make a European question of Cuba; that is, to deal with it as they dealt with Crete, and to treat the United States as they had treated Greece. Had the powers carried out this resolution, we ourselves should have been subjected to profound humiliation, and the Cubans would have been as far from gaining peace, order, and civil liberty as are the Cretan Christians from achieving their independence.

For a time the success of the anti-American league was believed to be assured. In the preliminary parleys France took the lead, eagerly seconded by Austria, and, according to the National Review, followed in this instance by her Russian ally. The French Foreign office was impelled not only by a feeling of racial sympathy for the Spanish people and by the close political relations existing between the Paris and Madrid governments, but also by the fact that Spanish securities were held in France to the extent of $800,000,000, or four-fifths of the huge indemnity paid to Germany after the Franco-German war. It must also be borne in mind that the Madrid government could exercise pressure upon the French Foreign office, for if Spain were to join the triple alliance, a step she has been invited to take, she would compel the French republic to keep several army corps strung along the Pyrenees, as it does along the Italian frontier. Italy, it is pleasant for Americans to hear, remained outside of the "Cuban concert"; at all events she had made no overt move in the matter up to the time when it collapsed.

The accession of Germany to the proposed anti-American coalition was made contingent on the coöperation of Great Britain, a condition which the promoters of the concert took for granted would not endanger the project. They recalled England's traditional attitude with regard to Cuba, and they assumed that the relations between the British and American governments must be more or less strained by the Venezuelan business and by the desire for the annexation of Canada openly expressed in the United States. Not only did they deem it reasonable to demand British concurrence, but they held such concurrence of vital moment, inasmuch as John Bull, by reason of his irresistible navy and strategic coigns of vantage at Halifax, Bermuda, St. Lucia, and Esquimalt, would be the man to bell the cat.

Now let us see how the plot failed. We are told by the editor of the National Review that at the time when the anti-American combination was first mooted in London Lord Salisbury was abroad and the acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs was Mr. A. J. Balfour, whose cordial liking for the United States reinforced a far-seeing solicitude for British interests. Aside from his personal unwillingness to see the great American republic subjected to humiliation, he recognized that the new situation in the far East, which was drawing the United States and England together, rendered it advisable that an English speaking people should acquire control of the Island of Cuba, which, strategically, would dominate the proposed Nicaraguan Canal. He accordingly assumed, and instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote to assume, toward the engineers of the "Cuban concert" an attitude which distinctly indicated that under no circumstances would Great Britain be a party to anything that might be even construed as unfriendly to the Washington government.

It is possible that the pretended promoters of international peace would have persisted in their anti-American scheme could they have secured a promise that England would remain neutral, but even this assurance was soon seen to be out of the question. With the discovery that England would help the United States to resist continental coercion the hope of securing Germany's accession to the combination vanished, and so the "Cuban concert" melted away, leaving so few traces behind that its organizers now circulate semi-official denials of its existence, and treat it as "a malignant invention of the British," who are accused of wishing to embroil the continental powers with their dear friend, the United States.

Such is the important statement made by the editor of the London National Review. If it is ill founded, an official contradiction should have come from the head of the French Foreign office, who is charged with being the prime mover in the intrigue against the United States. No such contradiction has appeared. In the absence of any disclaimer on the part of M. Hanotaux, or of his successor, we must assume that the National Review's assertions are true, and that the American people are indebted to Great Britain for an inestimable service at a most critical conjuncture.—N. Y. Sun.

Spain Asks for Peace.

Spain asks for peace. The announcement is not a new one. It is today a true one for the first time. The Madrid government has at last made a request of the United States for the opening of peace negotiations. It has done so directly, which is doubtless wise, though not altogether expected. The French Ambassador appears to have acted merely, or chiefly, as a messenger, conveying to the President a communication from the Spanish Prime Minister. Perhaps he added some courteous expressions of good-will and of desire that his errand would prove the beginning of the end of the war. For such purposes no better intermediary could have been chosen. M. Cambon is not merely an amiable and accomplished diplomat. He is the representative of a power which is especially interested in the welfare of Spain, and which is also bound to the United States by exceptionally close and cordial ties. There is no doubt that he has done his work as well as possible for Spain, and none that his errand has been as favorably received as possible by the government of the United States.

The request is in general terms. It contains no propositions for settlement, but asks for negotiations at which such propositions may be made and discussed. That is well, and it is well also that no request is made for an armistice pending the opening of negotiations. The latter would doubtless, if made, have had to be refused by the Washington government, in whose vocabulary the magic word "mañana" is not as conspicuous as in that of Spain. No good purpose could be served by an indefinite suspension of hostilities, save in the actual making of terms of peace. When the terms are arranged to the satisfaction of the United States and Spain accepts them the war will cease. There can be no assurance that it will do so a moment sooner. Nor can there be assurance of any halting of our armies until negotiations are begun with full evidence that Spain is in earnest in seeking peace on the only terms on which it can be granted. It is to be assumed that the United States government is as ready for peace, on proper terms, as it was reluctant to begin war, and it will therefore not be its fault if cessation of hostilities is long postponed.

In whatever negotiations may be entered upon the United States will undoubtedly display the magnanimity that a great and victorious nation can afford to exercise toward a weaker and vanquished one, no matter how criminal the latter may have been, and will act with the humanity befitting a power that has been waging a war for the sake of humanity. But before and above the consideration of magnanimity comes that of justice. That must be the keynote of the negotiations. And justice inexorably requires the immediate and final disappearance of the Spanish flag from this hemisphere. That has been a fixed principle ever since the moment when, in common with intelligent and impartial observers throughout the world, the people of the United States became convinced that a ship of theirs, on a friendly errand, was not safe in a Spanish-American harbor, and that the sending of one to Havana was followed, through Spanish treachery, by the unexampled crime of the destruction of the Maine. A power responsible for that infamy could, in simple human justice, have no further place in the hemisphere it had so dishonored. From that moment the withdrawal of the Spanish flag from its last stand upon American soil became absolutely essential to the satisfaction of the American people. And whatever else may or may not be done, that must be effected as one of the prime results of this war. On no other conceivable basis can proposals for peace be for a moment considered.

Nor is that all. We have duties elsewhere, imposed upon us by the war which Spain herself provoked. We have a duty in the Philippines. Justice forbids that those islands should be given back to Spain. We have been fighting a war to free Cuba from Spanish tyranny and misrule. We cannot deliver back to that same tyranny and misrule any other islands which in the exigencies of war we have freed therefrom. We owe, moreover, a duty to Aguinaldo and his followers. It was our attack upon the Philippines that encouraged them to renew their insurrection. Aguinaldo himself went back to the islands on one of our ships. We are in honor and in justice bound not to deliver them back to Spain, for torture and death, but to insure their safety, and the establishment of a better government in the islands than that which we have overthrown. It is scarcely to be conceived at this time that such assurance of safety or of good government would be possible under even nominal Spanish rule. If not, the Spanish flag must disappear from those islands also, and be replaced, at least for a time, by our own.

The United States, we repeat, will be magnanimous. But it will be magnanimous in the highest degree if, at the end of the war, it merely retains possession or directs the destiny of what it has conquered from Spain, and refrains from exacting the large cash indemnity which it might in justice claim to remunerate it for the cost of a war which it did not want and did not seek, but into which it was forced by Spain's treachery, inhumanity, and perverse unwillingness to listen to the dictates of reason and of justice. Upon every Spanish colony in this hemisphere, and every one in the Pacific, the flag of the United States has been planted, and was planted before Spain uttered this tardy plea for peace. It will not come down from one of them for any pleas or threats of Spain. This nation did not go to war for war's sake, nor for the sake of territorial aggrandizement, but to serve a high and humane purpose. It does not mean to have that purpose defeated in the terms of peace. The war must not have been fought and treasure spent and lives spilled out in vain. That is the guiding principle to which this nation is committed, and that it is which Spain must realize and accept before she can have the peace which she wants and which she sorely needs.—New York Tribune.

The School of Defamation.

Senator Hoar is justified in saying that the resentment his rebuke of Professor Norton has provoked in certain quarters is sufficient evidence that it was required. The Harvard professor is a representative of a school of defamation of this country, its society, its politics, its public men, and its genius, which has succeeded in making its affectation of moral and social superiority fashionable among people who regard it as a badge of a peculiarly sensitive and fastidious refinement, or who feel weighted with the awful responsibility of lifting up their fellows to their own priggish elevation.

The "pernicious influence" of this school, however, has not been so extensive in the college communities as Senator Hoar seems to imagine. It has been confined chiefly to professors habituated to dealing as pedagogues with adolescent intelligences, but it has always been antipathetic to the youthful energy of the undergraduates, and has affected noticeably only the feebler representatives of the younger generation. This has been proved strikingly and conclusively since the opening of the present war, and nowhere more than at Harvard itself. The hero of that university community is Theodore Roosevelt, and Professor Norton is only its laughing stock.

The most powerful influence exerted by this school of defamation was in the generation of the political perversity known as Mugwumpery. At one time this faction seemed to superficial observers to have attained a portentous development, and many young men ambitious of political distinction were disposed to hitch to it their hopes of public advancement. They were encouraged in their delusion by the prosperity of one of the early heroes of the school of detraction, forgetting, however, that he owed his success to the instinct of honest partisanship against which it professed to be arrayed, and that by courting Mugwumpery he betrayed and disintegrated his party and precipitated his own complete and permanent downfall. The history of our politics during the last twenty years, or since the inception of this moral and political perversity, does not show a single example of a successful political career based on it. All the heroes once celebrated by it have passed away even from its own veneration, or have either fallen into public ridicule and contempt, or rescued themselves by resuming their political sanity and morality. Whoever has lingered in its cold embrace has had all political life crushed out of him. Its policy of negation and distrust and defamation has never prevailed in any community of this country, and it never has succeeded in accomplishing more than temporary political confusion in a few narrow districts. Its favor has blighted the political prospects or terminated the political careers of all those to whom it has extended its partiality, while the men and the policies against which it was most vengefully arrayed are now dominant in our public life.

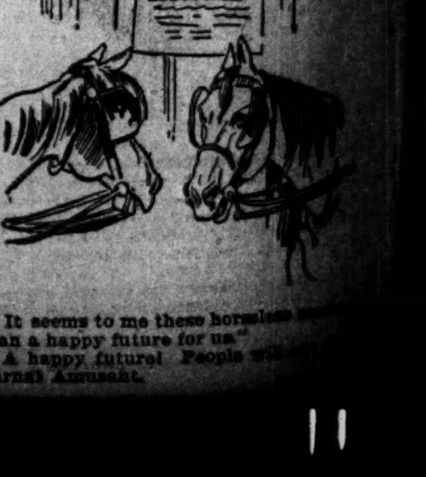
This war, bringing a new sense of power and self-confidence to the American people, has dealt it a stunning blow. Its whole political philosophy is demonstrated to be a sham, and its wearisome assertion of the corruption and degradation of our public life and politics is proved to be a calumny; and the whole world is the witness.

Senator Hoar, in speaking of Mr. Norton as "poor Professor Norton," describes the entire school of which he was the mouthpiece. They have been reduced to pitiful straits by the events of the last three months.

Second-Class Ships Not Wanted.

It is probably not yet too late to increase the speed of our battleships now in course of construction, and the President and Secretary Long should make exhaustive effort to have these new battleships constructed to attain the highest speed of the battleships of the world. Unless this shall be done our new war vessels, however perfectly constructed, would rank only as second-class, as it is now fully demonstrated that speed is one of the most essential attributes of a warship in action. Let us have no more slow battleships. The value of speed in our war vessels has been so clearly demonstrated that it would be unpardonable for our government to turn out any battleship hereafter that cannot attain the speed of eighteen knots.—Philadelphia Times.

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.



"It seems to me these horseless [illegible] mean a happy future for us."
"A happy future! People [illegible]
Journal Amusant.

REPORT ON THE HARBOR.

Urgent Need of Dredging the Outer Basin Is Emphasized.

WAR BOND TRANSFERS.

Sixty-two Pension Applications Filed Since the Opening of Hostilities.

CRITICISM OF M'NAIR COURTESY

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 28.

Major W. L. Marshall of the corps of engineers on duty at Chicago has made his annual report on the improvements of Chicago Harbor and the neighboring river and harbor projects. He reports that the outer basin beyond the dock line is gradually filling up with sand and sediment until its available depth does not exceed from twelve to thirteen feet.

Marshall Report on the Chicago Harbor.

The litigation is now practically ended so far as the ownership of land is concerned and it is deemed well to dredge this basin to a depth of twenty feet. Reference is made to the outer slips and docks at the northern end of the basins, now in possession of the Illinois Central railroad company, whose title to the property is in litigation. The engineer officer believes that in view of the restricted capacity of Chicago River these outer docks become more important to the city, and the wisdom of dredging the outer basin to twenty feet becomes apparent.

The northern part is now in use for commercial purposes, and the entire basin would be a safe roadstead for large vessels if dredged. The piers of these basins are pronounced in good condition. No work will be required on the exterior breakwater for several years, it is reported.

No work has been done at the entrance to Chicago River during the last year, and it is announced that a bar is forming just south of the entrance, which requires about 15,000 cubic yards of dredging. It is proposed to apply the funds on hand to the maintenance of existing work.

In a report made to Major Marshall by Assistant Engineer Lilliencrantz the latter says:

"On June 1 I made an examination of the harbor entrance and up the river from the lake to Rush street bridge. The river channel was found to be uniformly in good condition with nowhere less than eighteen feet in depth in the main channel, but generally from nineteen to twenty feet and often more. In the lake, however, at the immediate approach to the south of the entrance a bar has formed. Over a portion of this bar there is only from fifteen to seventeen feet depth of water and heavily laden vessels about to enter the harbor from the southward are liable to ground on it. The removal of about 10,000 cubic yards of dredged material would improve the condition here."

The engineer also examined the area limited by the easterly breakwater in the east, the Lake-Front Park bulkhead in the west, south pier and Illinois Central railroad wharf in the north, and the southerly breakwater in the south and to within fifty feet of the southward piers mentioned, to a uniform depth of eighteen feet below Chicago City datum or twenty feet below mean lake level. This will require dredging to the extent of more than 2,000,000 cubic yards.

The improvement of the Chicago River is progressing satisfactorily under contracts now in force. Primary dredging on the North Branch is expected to be completed during the present season. It is urgently recommended that the use of the river as an outfall and receptacle for city sewage and filth be prohibited, or that means be found to compel the removal of this material so cast into navigable streams at the expense of the community responsible for it. There would be required constant dredging in each branch to maintain the channels, or an appropriation of $35,000 to $50,000 per annum to maintain the channels. The daily deposits average in excess of 1,000 cubic yards, even after matter in suspension is carried off to a large extent by the Illinois and Michigan Canal. To this extent it is expected that dredging will be constantly increased while contracts are in operation.

Much preliminary work has been done on the new project for widening the river at certain points. With funds available and those recommended it is proposed to continue the work under contracts now in force to completion. An important work will be the securement of title to land required for rectifying the channel. This acquisition of title will be a long and tedious process. Major Marshall says:

"Much of the delay will result from the fact that the improvement is evidently not worth the property taken from the men seeking the improvement, who, as far as ascertained, will demand full damages as well as values for flats taken. On the Calumet River a mere right of way was a prerequisite for the expenditure of money. On the Chicago River this right might be condemned and paid for, although as far as immediate benefits are concerned, they are exclusively for the advantage of the riparian owners of property, as there are no public lands or docks along this river. Of the importance alleged and insisted upon, the improvements could be rapidly secured by providing a right of way, as was done along the Calumet River."

It is recommended in the improvement of Calumet River that an outer breakwater be built, or the north bar of Calumet harbor be extended. This is rendered necessary by the movement of sands in this vicinity. At present the entrance to the harbor cannot be safely made by vessels during the storms, and continuous dredging will be soon required to keep the channels navigable. This harbor is pronounced the finest on Lake Michigan, and the construction of an exterior breakwater will leave but little to be desired in the present stage of development of wharfage at South Chicago. It is proposed to apply such funds as may be granted by Congress to extending the outer breakwater on the same lines as the shore end of the north pier of the Illinois Steel company's harbor, and for redredging the bar at the mouth of the Calumet River.

Funds allotted for the improvement of Calumet River will be applied to maintaining the twenty-foot channel, redredging the sixteen-foot channel from One Hundred and Eighth street to One Hundred and Eighteenth street, and to extending this channel southward under the original project.

Major Marshall, in reporting upon the improvement of the Illinois River, says:

"The dredging of a practicable channel is necessary to the completion of the adopted method of improvement must be done under any of the proposed plans, and it is not apparent on what grounds appropriations for this part of the project may be consistently opposed by any of the various parties interested in the work."

It is proposed to apply future funds allotted to the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal to complete the work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, now under contract; to continue by hired labor the construction of locks, aqueducts, piers, and abutments of bridges; lining the canal bank with stones, filling behind locks and other finishing work now in progress.

"In regard to the Philippines," said Senator Morgan of Alabama, "I have no fixed opinion, but I would not make a bargain with Spain to haul down the American flag where it is afloat. I do not know what the President thinks. He asked me for my views and I gave them to him. I think, however, that the President intends to let the American people decide the Philippine question in the end."

Commissary General Eagan has awarded the contract for furnishing beef to the armies in Porto Rico and Cuba to Swift & Co. of Chicago at 9.39 cents per pound.

Pensions growing out of the Spanish-American war will aggregate $12,000,000 in four years, in the opinion of Pension Commissioner Evans. Sixty-two applications for pensions due to deaths and casualties in battle and otherwise since the inauguration of hostilities have been received at the pension office, and the first one filed was that of Mrs. Lydia Hook of Milwaukee, Wis., whose husband died a few days after being mustered into the service as a volunteer.

Pension List of the Present War.

Hook went into camp with his regiment in Wisconsin May 12, became ill May 14, and died the next day. In two weeks Mrs. Hook had prepared her application for a pension, which was filed June 1. Commissioner Evans is receiving applications at the rate of ten per day in cases of deaths and disabilities either from bullets or diseases, and is preparing to do a land office business when the lists of casualties in the fighting before Santiago are circulated among the friends and relatives of fallen and sick heroes. It does not make any difference in which manner the subject of the application met his death or was disabled, either through conflict with the enemy or from disease, just as long as he was serving his country at the time.

Commissioner Evans bases his calculation that the pension roll for the Spanish-American war will amount to about $12,000,000 in four years upon the assumption that at least 25 or 30 per cent of the enlisted force of soldiers and sailors will have valid claims for pensions before hostilities cease. It is estimated that there are in the army 277,000 volunteers and regulars, and in the navy 35,000. On the regular roll pensions vary according to the extent of the injury of the subject from $6 to $72 per month, but the latter amount is in the case of total disability, and the average is $11 per month.

So as to enable persons who have been alloted bonds in sums larger than $500 to realize on and dispose of them before they have been actually received by the subscribers, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to recognize transfers. Bonds in sums less than $500 will be distributed before those of a larger amount, and it will be some time before the big bonds will be in the hands of those who have purchased them. This afternoon the following order was issued by Secretary Gage:

Transfer of Allotments of War Bonds.

"In order to save vexatious embarrassments to larger subscribers to the war loan bonds—meaning by this subscribers for more than $500—the department has arranged to recognize transfers of the notice of allotment so that persons receiving notices of the amount allotted to them will be in a position to realize on them in case of necessity as readily as if they were in possession of the bonds allotted to them. This has seemed to be the duty of the Treasury department in view of unavoidable delays in placing the actual bonds in the hands of the larger subscribers.

"The energies of the department are now directed to shipping bonds to smaller subscribers under the general theory of the law that the small subscribers should receive the first recognition. While making the allotment notice assignable, as provided, will not be as convenient to the larger subscribers as would a more prompt delivery of bonds, it is believed the arrangement will fairly meet the needs of those who for various reasons cannot await the actual delivery of the bonds. Sample forms of assignments and transfers have been furnished to the Subtreasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans, where aplications can be made by those interested and further particulars obtained."

Lieutenant E. Stover Tice of the Second Volunteer Engineer Regiment, now at the headquarters at Fort Sheridan, has been ordered to report for duty with the Third Battalion at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Admiral McNair was harshly criticised today in military circles for his conduct in giving a banquet at the Naval Academy to Admiral Cervera, who is now a prisoner of war, on the grounds of that institution. The criticism is caustic and much disgust was felt among officers of both the army and the navy, who are displeased with the courtesies which have been showered upon the Spanish prisoners. They have no complaint to make about humane treatment being accorded them, but object to the expense which the government and naval officers have incurred in entertaining these unfortunates.

Opposed to the Cervera Courtesies.

Admiral Cervera's magnanimity in connection with the Hobson episode has won for him a warm place in the hearts of all military men now in Washington, but at the same time they assert that it is unreasonable to treat him with such marked distinction. It is pointed out by these officials that if the circumstances were reversed the American prisoners would consider themselves lucky if they received the bare necessities of life, and recall the trouble to which this government was put and the repeated warnings which Admiral Sampson was compelled to give the Spanish officials while Hobson and his men were in their custody to have them removed from the direct line of fire.

ROMANTIC REASON FOR PRINCE VICTOR'S STAY AT NEWPORT.

King Humbert's Nephew Is Reputed to Be Madly in Love with a Beautiful but Poor Young Lady at the Fashionable Resort.

Newport, R. I., July 28.—[Special.]—The true reason of the long stay of the Count of Turin, nephew of King Humbert, is a woman.

The woman is young. She is also beautiful. She is also more beautiful than any of the belles of Newport. She is also poor, which is what few belles at Newport can boast. She is at the same hotel that the Count honors with his presence. None of the belles knows her name even. But the Count has lavished more attention on her than on any other young woman in all the town.

He walks with her. He drives with her. He looks at the silvery summer moon with her. He takes her golfing. The gossips say he is in love with her. And the matrons who would like to be mother-in-law to a King gnash their teeth and ask who the young person is—they never met her in town. Neither did the Count. He met her here and fell madly in love—that is, so the gossip runs.

It may not be true. No one will know till he has obeyed orders and found a wife. At any rate, it is a mystery, and it explains his long lingering at Newport.

DIES FROM EFFECTS OF OPIUM.

Mrs. Almeda McGuire Expires After Taking Headache Powders—Sufferer from Heart Disease.

Mrs. Almeda McGuire, 1635 Diversey boulevard, died suddenly yesterday morning after taking headache powders bought at a neighboring drug store. She was found unconscious by her husband, who summoned a physician. All efforts, however, to revive the woman failed. The doctor said death was due to opium. Mr. McGuire said his wife had suffered from heart disease and insisted that was the cause of death. An inquest will be held today.

ECKELS TO AID THE CARNIVAL.

Former Controller of Currency to Speak at the Great Northern Hotel Mass-Meeting.

Among the men who have promised to speak at the mass-meeting to be held at the Great Northern Hotel next Thursday evening under the auspices of the Chicago Commercial association in the interest of the proposed Chicago carnival are James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank and ex-Controller of Currency; Judge John Barton Payne, William A. Vincent, and H. H. Kohlsaat.

DECIDES ON THE BRIDGE.

Drainage Committee Votes for Schenke Bascule for Campbell Avenue.

TRUSTEES STAND 5 TO 4.

Board Must Now Let Contract and Friends of the Strobel Plan Yet Have Hopes.

POINTS FOR CENTER PIER.

By a vote of 5 to 4 the Engineering committee of the Drainage board, which includes all of the trustees, decided yesterday to recommend the adoption of the Schenke design for an eight-track railroad bridge at Campbell avenue, the contract for its construction to be given to the J. G. Wagner company of Milwaukee.

After two hours of discussion between advocates of the Strobel and Scherzer designs enough of the trustees compromised on the Schenke pattern to secure a majority in its favor. Trustees Kelly, Eckhart, Braden, Smyth, and Mallette were the five who finally voted to adopt it. Trustees Boldenweck and Carter held out to the last for the Strobel design, while Trustees Wenter and Jones cast their votes first and last in favor of the Scherzer rolling lift bridge.

Trustee Braden had all along been a persistent advocate of the Scherzer design and Trustee Eckhart had stood with those who thought the Strobel should be selected. Trustees Kelly, Smyth, and Mallette had occupied the middle ground against any kind of a center pier bridge on the one hand and opposed to expending as much money for a structure of the bascule style as was called for in the Scherzer bids. After visiting Milwaukee and seeing the Schenke style of bridge operated they became convinced it would meet the requirements, so when the Engineering committee met in the afternoon they proposed the adoption of that design.

Eckhart and Braden Give In.

The whole question of cost for building, maintaining, and operating, on which the board has been divided for weeks, was fought over again until Mr. Eckhart finally gave up his advocacy of the cheaper structure and Mr. Braden the dearer one, and both joined the compromise forces. The bid of the Wagner company for a Schenke bridge, exclusive of operating machinery, is $366,759, and with the machinery complete as a movable bridge, $416,750. These figures in the first instance are $131,335 higher than C. L. Strobel's bid of $235,424, and $2,391 less than Scherzer's bid of $369,140.

But the bids on movable bridges show different results. The Wagner bid is $416,750, the Strobel bid is $337,424, and the Scherzer company's bid $510,880. This places the final cost of the Schenke design at $79,326 more than the Strobel and at $94,130 less than the Scherzer.

In a report on all these bids made to the board Chief Engineer Isham Randolph estimated that it would take $366,442 to capitalize the Schenke bridge for maintenance and operating expenses. His estimate on the Strobel bridge fixes the amount necessary at $352,072, and on the Scherzer $403,910. But some of the trustees contend that these figures are much higher than they need be.

Fight Is Long and Bitter.

The fight, not only in committee but every time two or more of the trustees happened to get together, over this particular matter has been long and bitter. It stirred more discussion, perhaps, than any other single topic in connection with the building of the canal. Only two of the trustees—Carter and Eckhart—originally came out openly in favor of adopting the Strobel center-pier design. President Boldenweck was noncommittal. Mr. Carter and Mr. Eckhart were confident that it would meet every requirement and that the board would save by its adoption fully $100,000. Both contended that many years would go by before the government declared the canal open to navigation, and until that time arrived there would be no need for more than one-half of any bridge to be operated, and the Strobel was the only design presented which permitted the moving of one of its spans at a time. Some of the other trustees opposed the proposition to permit a center-pier bridge at any price, and they hesitated also to assume the responsibility of giving the railroad companies a guarantee that the Strobel bridge would operate satisfactorily. However, before the bids were received the railroad companies accepted the Strobel design as one among others to be admitted in the contest, thus indicating that it would be satisfactory to them if adopted.

At any rate, the prospective action of the board in awarding the contract will have to be considered and accepted by the railroads before work is begun. The Engineering committee will report its action to the board for approval either this afternoon or at the next regular meeting. The board will meet today in special session and may settle the bridge question then. The chances are, however, that the matter will go over until the regular meeting next week.

Features of the Schenke.

The Schenke bridge design is a type of the general class known to engineers as a bascule bridge. The draw is opened in two sections, from either side, leaving the draw free. Each section turns from beneath on an axle and the girders which support the strain upon the center close up from below like a knife. The sections are pulled back and up from either side by mechanical devices and roll upon the axes at the bottom of the structure. The two sections are worked by the same power and the machinery for both is started from the same lever. The bridge can be opened or closed inside of thirty seconds, and a slight jar in closing was the only difficulty observed by the trustees in their inspection of the two bridges at Milwaukee which are built on this design. Heavy counter weights are used upon the dock ends of the bridges to save motive power in operating them. The eighty feet draw at Huron street in Milwaukee requires from fifteen to twenty-five horse-power to lift it, according to the strength of the wind. The designs for the drainage canal structure are slightly improved on the Milwaukee bridge.

Good Points of the Strobel.

Although the vote of the Engineering committee would seem to be decisive, the friends of the Strobel system held to the hope last evening that the board ultimately would shift and adopt the center pier bridge. The Strobel bridge is a Chicago product. Mr. Strobel is an engineer with an office in the Monadnock Building. For fifteen years he was the chief engineer of the Carnegie Steel company, and he became prominent in bridge building circles during that time. He was the contractor for the "jackknife" structure at Van Buren street and has designed a number of bridges about the country. The bridge which bears his name is his own and he holds patent rights upon it. In an interview yesterday Mr. Strobel said:

"This bridge has been favorably reported on by some of the most prominent bridge engineers in Chicago. It has all the advantages of stability of a solid center pier bridge, although working with a mere wall of eight feet in the center. It opens either one or two draws at will and fulfills the railway companies' wish for a bridge that shall technically belong to each of them. It is built in four sections, which may be operated separately or all together, and either one or both draws may be opened. In the operation of the canal it is probable that only one draw will be required at one time.

"In operating the bridge little power and but simple machinery is required. It could be completely counterbalanced, but the strain of the wind requires an extra weight in the bridge itself. The total weight in excess of the counterbalance is only 120 tons, and the machinery provided in the specifications is ample for the lifting of this structure. Its operation is the simple putting in motion of a large crane which raises the draw of the bridge upon a level for some five feet and places the wheels attached upon a track. On this track it is run back ninety-three feet. The whole operation can be accomplished in much less than one minute and probably in half of that time. The contention that has been argued of uncertainty in the return of the draw to its proper position is offset by my certainty that it will necessarily fall in the sockets provided for it and thus secure a stability unprovided for in the other bridges. The power is small and the utility great. I have been an engineer working upon bridges and like structures for nearly twenty years and have agreed to furnish a bond of $35,000 that shall be forfeited if my bridge does not do what I claim for it."

COURT FIXES THE BLAME IN BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

British Ship Cromartyshire Exonerated and the Officers of the French Ship Censured for Being Out of the Regular Course.

Halifax, N. S., July 28.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry given here today exonerates Captain Henderson and the officers of the ship Cromartyshire from all blame in the Bourgogne disaster, in which more than 500 lives were lost.

The report was made by Captain W. H. Smith of the British Royal Navy Reserve, with whom were associated in the investigation Captain Bloomfield Douglass, R. N. R., and Captain Lewis Anderson, nautical assessor.

Captain Smith refers briefly to the voyage of the Cromartyshire up to the night of July 3, and dwells at length on the incidents of the collision as described by the master and crew of the sailing vessel. He says:

"At the time the two ships came into collision the concussion was so violent and the blow inflicted so heavy that the sailing vessel was driven apparently considerably from the course she was heading, although the number of points she was caused to deviate is not exactly stated, but the effect of the blow caused its headway to be stopped and made it unmanageable. The jibboom and bowsprit of the Cromartyshire passed over the side of the steamer and was broken and torn away from the starboard side of the sailing ship, with all of the gear attached, and cast over the lee side. The foremast was also broken and came down from aloft and fell over the same side of the ship. The collision bulkhead remained intact, which saved the ship from foundering.

"The damage La Bourgogne sustained was not known to those on board the sailing ship and could not be, as the evidence shows it passed quickly out of sight across the bow to starboard. Only one man on board the sailing vessel noticed any person on the steamer's deck."

Captain Smith's report sets forth the measures taken on the Cromartyshire to discover if there was loss of life on the steamship, and special attention is drawn to the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, which, the report says, "should have been observed by these vessels."

"There can be no doubt," it is added, "that the steamer was supplied with an efficient steam whistle and that it was sounded at regular intervals. The officers of the sailing ship and most of the crew heard it several minutes before the collision. Abundant proof is also produced that the sailing ship had an efficient horn and was using it according to regulations. From statements made by witnesses in this case there is an indication that the sailing ship's horn was heard on board the steamer and was answered by it."

With regard to the speed of the steamer at the time of the collision, the report says:

"Nothing can be absolutely and correctly known as to its rate, except from the inferences drawn from the various statements made in the evidence. From the sudden manner the steamer first came in sight upon the port bow of the sailing ship and its equally quick disappearance in the fog immediately after the casualty, as shown by the evidence, the court inferred the conclusion that the steamer was proceeding at a high rate of speed.

"Article 20 states that when a steam vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel. For reasons unknown to the court the steamer did not keep clear of the sailing vessel.

"Article 21 says: 'Whereby of these rules one of the two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep its course and speed.' The evidence upon this point is of a clear and satisfactory character and conclusively proves that the sailing ship under the circumstances did keep its course and speed, according to the provisions of the act. The court is of opinion that its master would not have been justified in departing from the statutory regulations unless he could have sheltered himself under the conditions pointed out in article 21.

"All the necessary duties were performed on the sailing ship with proper caution, and due diligence was exercised in its navigation by its Captain when the character of the fog was taken into consideration. Captain Henderson of the Cromartyshire and the officers of his ship are therefore exonerated from blame for the collision and its consequences."

In conclusion, Captain Smith adds:

"It appears to me that La Bourgogne, as a mail steamship starting from New York, was not in the position at the time of the collision as indicated by the steam lanes on the pilot chart of the north Atlantic. It also appears to me that it is highly desirable the rules of following the steamer lanes should be made more binding on all steamers navigating the Atlantic when plying between New York and European ports. Although in this inquiry I have not been called upon or empowered to make any investigations as to the conduct of the master and officers of La Bourgogne or as to the navigation of that ship, it is evident that had the commander, Captain Deloncle, adopted the rules laid down his vessel could not have been in the position indicated by the disaster."

The report concludes with the recommendation that new lane routes be established for fast passenger steamers between American and European ports.

Paris, July 28.—M. Edouard Lockrey, Minister of Marine, has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne. If it is found that any of the crew failed of their duty they will be punished. M. Lockrey has also decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing measures for the better safeguarding of ocean navigation.

New York, July 28.—[Special.]—Paul Faguet, acting agent of the French line, was seen today regarding the decision of the court of inquiry on La Bourgogne disaster at Halifax.

"The evidence was all one-sided," he said. "The court called the members of the Cromartyshire crew, but heard nobody from our side. Perhaps if the American or French nation had held a court of inquiry the result might have been different. Our company in Paris is also conducting an investigation, the result of which we have not yet learned."

When asked what he had to say about the statement that La Bourgogne was out of its course when the collision occurred, he said:

"It is just sixty miles from Sable Island where the vessel was at the time, showing that it was in its course."

When questioned as to why the French line did not join in the agreement which other lines made some time ago, dividing the routes into four seasons instead of two as heretofore, he answered:

"I don't think it is possible to follow any hard and fast rule as to routes. The Captains have a route laid down for them, but they have a discretionary power which they must sometimes exercise and change their course, for example, to avoid meeting a stray iceberg."

$2.50 TO SPRINGFIELD AND RETURN

Via Illinois Central July 30 and 31.

Tickets good going on train leaving Chicago 9:10 a. m. Saturday and Sunday, and on train leaving Chicago 9:10 p. m. Saturday. Through sleeping car to Springfield on night train. Tickets good to return on train leaving Springfield 12:15 Sunday, midnight, and on train leaving 5:40 a. m. Monday. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 90.

TELLS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Frank A. Vanderlip Describes the Products and People of the Islands.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

Group Occupies a Commanding Position in Regard to Eastern Trade.

FUTURE OF ITS COMMERCE.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip of Chicago has an article in the current Century on "Facts About the Philippines." Mr. Vanderlip discusses the problems presented by the victory of American seamen in the far East and directs attention to the fact that the expansion of the spheres of European influence during the last twenty-five years has been due to the spirit of commercialism rather than to an abstract desire for increased territories.

Mr. Vanderlip's task apparently is to furnish the American people, who must weigh the question of the retention or abandonment of the Philippines, with the data on which an intelligent judgment can be based; to set forth the advantages that might be expected from the development of the riches of the islands, and the difficulties that might arise in their administration.

"It is as a base for commercial operations," Mr. Vanderlip writes, "that the islands seem to possess the greatest importance. They occupy a favored location, not with reference to one part of any particular country of the Orient, but to all parts. Together with the islands of the Japanese Empire, since the acquirement of Formosa, the Philippines are the pickets of the Pacific, standing guard at the entrances to trade with the millions of China, Corea, French Indo-China, the Malay peninsula, and the Islands of Indonesia to the south. Australasia may even be regarded as in the line of trade.

Have a Commanding Position.

"A glance at the map will readily show what a commanding position the archipelago occupies with reference to adjacent territory.

"With the opening of the Nicaragua Canal, however, the trade of our Atlantic ports with the Orient will take the safer and shorter route thus provided; and in addition to this, the commerce of much of Europe which now seeks the East by the voyage through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean, and the Straits, or by the Cape route will turn in the opposite direction. The possession of the Philippines by a progressive commercial power, if the Nicaragua Canal project should be completed, would change the course of ocean navigation as it concerns a large percentage of the water-borne traffic of the world. Europe looks to the Nicaragua Canal and the Pacific as offering a better route to the far Eastern countries; and in the event of its completion, the archipelago will be the gateway to all the trade of lower China and the countries south."

The position of the Hawaiian Islands with reference to the canal and the Philippines is clearly brought out, and Mr. Vanderlip says:

"More than half of the people of the earth live in the countries which may be easily reached from the Philippines. There is China, which, according to the latest estimates, has a population of more than 400,000,000; the East Indies (British, Dutch, and French), 343,000,000; Japan, 42,000,000; British Australasia, 5,000,000; Siam, 5,000,000; and the Straits Settlements, 600,000—altogether a population ten times that of the United States."

Future Trade with China.

Attention is directed to the railroad construction now under way in China and the probability of trade relations being established with these millions of people early in the next century. The present foreign commerce of the far East is stated at exceeding two thousands millions a year, the imports being a few millions over a billion dollars and the exports about the same. The interest of the United States in this commerce amounts to about $150,000,000, or about 7 per cent of the whole. Mr. Vanderlip continues:

"Our chief trade among these countries is with Japan. We buy more than 82 per cent of Japan's exportable products, and we supply 12 per cent of all the empire buys abroad. We take one-twelfth of China's exports, sending in return one-twentieth of her imports. Trade with the Hawaiian Islands is almost exclusively our own, more than 99 per cent of their exports being shipped to the United States, while they take from us 76 per cent of all their imports. We enter into the trade of British Australasia to the extent of 5 per cent of its total commerce. To the Philippine Islands we send but little over one-two-hundredth part of their imports, while we take more than one-fifth of their entire exports, and more than one-half of their exports of sugar and hemp. The import figures must not, however, be taken to indicate the whole of American shipments to the countries named, for they represent only the trade direct. Many exports of the United States are credited in English and American statistics to the commerce of Great Britain.

Second Only to Great Britain.

"Our interests in the Orient, however, may best be understood from the fact that, next to Great Britain, we have the largest commerce with these countries. Germany and France, although active in securing commercial advantages in China, have not yet acquired sufficient importance in trade returns to be classified, except as 'other Europe.' There is a promising field for our manufactures of cotton in almost all countries of the Orient. Within a few years our exports of raw cotton to Japan have doubled, and our trade with China has shown a marked tendency toward expansion. We have the bulk of the trade in mineral oils, although there is a growing competition with Russia, which may be greater when the transsiberian road is completed."

Riches of the Philippines.

Of the resources of the Philippines Mr. Vanderlip says: "This magnificent archipelago has an area of about 114,000 square miles, or more than two-thirds that of the Spanish peninsula, and three times that of Spain's possessions in the West Indies. Luzon, nearest Formosa and the coast of China, and the largest island of the group, is of sufficient extent to equal the combined area of Cuba and Porto Rico. The fertile island of Mindanao, at the southern extremity of the archipelago, has an area equal to that of 'The Pearl of the Antilles.' Between these two great islands, Luzon and Mindanao, are others, smaller and of varying importance. Upon one of them, Panay, is situated the City of Iloilo, rapidly developing into a port quite independent of the influence of Manila, which, for the most part, controls the trade of the Philippines."

The area of the islands is equal to that of the New England States, with New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland added, though owing to their volcanic origin the arable area is about one-third of the whole. The Valley of the Cagayan, 200 miles long and 100 wide, on the island of Luzon, is spoken of having an exceptionally bright future. The port of Aparri at the mouth of the river stands guard over an extensive bay with harbor facilities equal to and safer than those at Manila. Aparri is also twenty-four hours nearer Hongkong and San Francisco.

Luzon and Its Resources.

"Interest chiefly centers on the Island of Luzon," says Mr. Vanderlip, "not only because Manila is situated on that island, but because of the diversity of its products. In the valley of the Cagayan are great tobacco fields, which rival those of the Vuelta Abajo of Cuba. The greater part of the sugar exported from the Philippines is produced on the island of Luzon. Hemp, the main product of the group, is grown almost entirely on other islands. Rice is a staple crop, because, as with most other peoples of the Orient, it is the greatest article of food consumption. None is exported, however, and notwithstanding there is abundant territory suitable for rice growing, it has not been utilized, for the reason that the directing agencies have in this, as in all other instances, failed to induce the people to make the most of their advantages.

"Coffee also is grown, and the more civilized natives have each a little grove of trees which produce four or five bushels of the coffee berry a year. Only small quantities are sent to the markets for export. A little corn is raised, mainly in the vicinity of Manila, where in season it is peddled on the streets, boiled or roasted.

"The most important agricultural product is what is known to commerce as Manila hemp. Thousands of tons of this fiber are raised annually on the Pacific slopes of the southern islands, where it also grows wild. That this is the leading product of the Philippines is due to the fact that its cultivation requires the least effort. With only careless attention it is possible to raise many tons to the acre.

How Hemp Is Obtained.

"The fiber is obtained from a species of plantain called abaca, a tree which grows to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet and is from eight to twelve inches in diameter. The trunk may be as easily separated as a stalk of celery. An ordinary knife only is required to cut down the tree, and a rude instrument is used to press out the juice and shred the fiber. After a little drying in the sun, and packing it into bales of 240 pounds each, it is ready for shipment. The United States and England take almost the entire crop. Hemp of this kind is grown nowhere else in the world. It is said that a fortune awaits one who can invent a machine which will accelerate the process of pressing out the juice and pulp, leaving only the fiber. A rude knife and a lever for holding it strongly in position are the instruments now in use.

"Next in the order of importance as a product of the soil is sugar. The poorest sugar in the world is produced in the Philippines, and yet the islands are capable of producing the best. The reason for the poor quality lies in the method of manufacture, and not in any disadvantage of soil, climate, or character of the cane, which is superior in saccharine. The methods of sugar manufacture which prevailed in the fifteenth century are still in vogue in the Philippines. The last account of mills in operation showed that there were in the islands 5,920 cattle mills, 239 steam mills, and thirty-five water mills, while there were only three vacuum-pan sugar works.

Process of Sugar-Making.

"The process of making sugar in these islands varies with locality; but all the product is what is known as a low grade of muscovado sugar. It is not drained or clarified by any of the modern methods, and brings the lowest price in the markets of the world, except, perhaps, the low-grade sugar of a similar character made in Brazil. The estimated crop of the islands for the season of 1897-'98 is 190,000 tons. Cuba's crop for the same period is estimated at 200,000 tons. Until the year 1890 the United States annually imported from 110,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of Manila sugar; but since that time a market has been found nearer the supply, and China and Japan have become large consumers of Manila sugar. There are extensive refineries at Hongkong, which take a considerable part of the product. Last year our imports of sugar from Manila were only a little over 73,000,000 pounds.

"This falling off is attributed to the market opened up in China and Japan and to the bounties paid by the continental nations, but Mr. Vanderlip thinks the increased consumption will demand the development of the sugar resources of the Philippines. He anticipates that capital invested in this industry would be immensely profitable, the introduction of machinery improving the quality of the output and diminishing the cost.

Importance of Tobacco Crop.

Next in importance, he writes, is tobacco, almost all of which is taken by the European nations, who fancy it almost as much as we do the Havana growth. Attention is directed to the evil system formerly in vogue which required the crop to be delivered at the government warehouse and which was paid for far under the market rate. Latterly the manufacturing of cigars at Manila has assumed enormous proportions.

Fruits grow wild but are not cultivated. There are bananas, oranges, mangoes, guavas, but no olives nor figs, and no vine culture. Dairy farming never has been introduced, and the agricultural methods are primitive, plowing being done with a sharpened stick.

The mineral resources are great but have not been developed. There is coal in Cebu and Negros, gold along the streams, copper in Luzon, and lead in Cebu. Sulphur is found in immense quantities in extinct volcano craters, and good iron ore is to be found on several islands.

Regarding the timber resources of the archipelago Mr. Vanderlip says:

Hardwoods Are Abundant.

"A company is now forming for the purpose of invading the forests which clothe the slopes of the mountain ranges and cover thousands of acres of the valley lands not yet under cultivation. These forests, abounding in rare hardwoods, are virtually untouched. More than sixty varieties capable of use are known to exist. The rarest are a green and a yellow wood, which retain those colors in the finished product. They are susceptible of high polish, and for carving are said not to be surpassed. The trees are not large, but the logs cut from them will average a foot in diameter, and are quite large enough for all practical purposes."

Mr. Vanderlip finds it natural that there should be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of a departure from the traditional policy of the United States. To those who desire increased commercial possibilities, he declares, "the project is alluring. In the undeveloped resources of the Philippines they see a great opportunity for our genius. They see great development companies formed to cultivate tobacco and sugar by modern methods, others formed to test the richness of the unknown mineral deposits, and still others to develop transportation or to reap the treasures of the forest.

Effect of Just Rule.

"They see, also, that with honest, intelligent, just, and humane government there might be astounding improvement in the character of the people. All this is recognized as well by the conservative party, to whom the commercial side of the question strongly appeals, but who fear the dangers from a governmental standpoint. To them the character of the population is a cause for hesitation in any plan of permanent control. There can be no thought of assimilation. It cannot be expected that the people of these islands will ever be brought to a comprehension of our institutions. We need not even hope for sympathetic submission. In this race of natives and half-castes, with its considerable percentage of Chinese, our conservative party sees a people who must be governed in a manner foreign to our whole system. It is foreboded that a strong paternalism, virtually without representation, is what the islands must have; and this element sees that the administration of such a system would be hampered by a legislative power always jealous of the executive, and in this case necessarily ignorant of the conditions and requirements of the problem. They argue that if we are to enter this field of antipodal development, we should clearly comprehend what a departure it would be from the lines of our historical growth, and we should recognize its full import; that we should at the beginning understand that our constitution contemplates no such conditions; that if we are to administer such a government as would be required of us, we should start with a solid foundation, laid in constitutional amendment, drawn with a full knowledge of the necessities of the case."

SANTIAGO NUMBER OF HARPER'S WEEKLY

5 pages of drawings by C. T. Chapman and one of photographs of the naval battle; 8 pages of instantaneous photographs by James Burton during action in the trenches, besides articles by John Fox, Jr. and Chapman—all procured at great expense from our correspondents and artists in the field and on the HARPER'S WEEKLY special boat.

Last May HARPER'S WEEKLY promised to be the best pictorial history of the war. It has redeemed its promise week by week since then, and now, at the close of the first great period of the war, it publishes an unusually large number containing 28 pages, telling in picture and text the story of these battles. The Number is literally a picture history of the Siege of Santiago, is absolutely authentic, and therefore makes the best historic document of this portion of our war with Spain.

WATCH FOR THIS NUMBER

Out Thursday, July 28

HAVANA PAPER SAYS CERVERA AND EULATE ARE COWARDS.

El Correo Asserts They Should Have Blown Up Their Vessels—Army in the City Is Suffering from Lack of Bread.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Key West, Fla., July 28.—El Correo of Havana, in its issue of July 23, has a strong editorial praising the Spanish soldiers' valor and denouncing Admiral Cervera for allowing himself to be captured. It goes on to say that he should have blown up his boat and himself. Similar attacks are made on Captain Eulate, commanding the Vizcaya.

Items of Havana City say that the bread supply has been short for the last month on account of the scarcity of flour. The soldiers are all on half rations.

The army is asserted to be in a lamentable condition, and Blanco is urged to provide better for them. The city is kept dark on all the seashore. Most of the prominent families are leaving for interior towns.

SAFE DOOR REFUSES TO OPEN.

Cashier of Corn Exchange Bank Has Difficulty in Getting Access to City Checks.

When Cashier Frank W. Smith opened up the safes of the Corn Exchange Bank in the Rookery Building yesterday he found one of the locks would not work. He easily opened eight of the safes, gaining access to all the currency needed to open business. The ninth contained the city checks, and after spending some time in an effort to open the safe the clearing-house was notified that the exchange could not be made.

Safe experts were called in and they discovered that the bolts when released did not fall back. The safe had been removed from the vault, which is now being lined, and it was thought the moving had something to do with it.

After other methods had been tried the safe was turned over on its back, when the bolts fell back into place and the door was opened. The difficulty was probably caused by a piece of paper or other object falling into some place where it stopped the bolts was the only opinion the safe men could give.

At SPALDING'S, 147 and 149 Wabash Av.

GOLF CLUBS 75c

Slightly shopworn, but perfect Tennis Rackets—The Slocum, $2.50; Slocum Tournament $3.00; The Spalding $3.50; Frames, seconds; Gut, perfect—cannot be told from regular stock.

Outing Suits......$2.45.

Caps..........10c. Shoes..........95c.

$5 Knowledge OF OUR WAY GETS YOU A DIAMOND NOW....

GEORGE E. MARSHALL

SINGERS AT DAVENPORT.

THREE THOUSAND GERMAN VOCALISTS IN THE IOWA CITY.

Chicago Sends a Delegation of Six Hundred to Represent the Allied Societies of the Northwestern Saengerbund—Fifty Thousand Visitors Expected During the Week — As the Climax Two Thousand Voices Will Be Heard in Chorus on Sunday.

Davenport, Ia., July 28.—[Special.]—"Willkommen Sängerfest!" With these hospitable words Davenport today greeted upwards of 3,000 visiting German-Americans, 600 of whom represented the Chicago allied societies of the Northwestern Sängerbund.

The hearty mannered Iowa river city has planned to entertain 50,000 guests during the life of the sängerfest, which will not end until Sunday night, and it was demonstrated today that the task is not impossible. Sunday, when the 2,000 singers comprising society membership in the sängerbund sing under the open sky in Schuetzen Park, nearly every city within a radius of 100 miles of Davenport will send a delegation of visitors.

To the Chicago societies was accorded the honor of a place tonight in the first grand concert of the fest, which is intended, in part, as a reception and as a medium for addresses and responses of welcome on the part of the President of the bund, Moritz Herling of Milwaukee; the President of the fest, Oscar Koehler of Davenport; and Mayor George T. Baker of Davenport.

Two of the strong male choruses of Chicago, the Gesangverein Harmonie and the Harugari Liedertafel, and two Chicago soloists, Mrs. Ida Hemmi, soprano, and Mr. Wilhelm Wegener, tenor, will have places on the program tomorrow night with the mighty mass chorus. H. von Oppen is the director of the Gesangverein and August Kern of the Harugari organizations.

Arrival of the Singers.

At 6 o'clock this morning the stirring notes of the army reveille were sounded from the Courthouse dome by six trumpeters, and Davenport knew no rest until midnight. The first incoming society, the Liederkranz of La Crosse, Wis., the charter organization of the sängerbund in 1866, paraded through the gala decked streets at 9 o'clock, a Davenport band leading the way to Turner Hall, the place selected for a rendezvous. The incoming procession thus started was practically unbroken during the day.

The special train of ten cars carrying the Chicago societies reached Davenport at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and though hot, dusty, and weary, the singers hoisted their red, white and blue umbrellas and marched to the hall. There they heard the most eloquent speech of the day, Mayor Baker's terse:

"I welcome you, singers of Chicago, and your friends. In that room you will find towels and water, and in the other beer and a lunch."

Henry Vollmer of the Davenport Executive committee made the same speech in another part of the hall. The afternoon was spent in allotting the arrivals to permanent quarters. Hotel accommodations were assigned to some societies and others were distributed among the townspeople. A happy few were entertained by relatives and acquaintances.

In addition to the Chicago societies the Bloomington Männerchor, the Elgin Turner Gesang section, the Freeport Sangerbund, the Mendota Germania, the Moline Männerchor, the Concordia Liederkranz and Männerchor of Peoria, the Rockford Germania, and the Rock Island Männerchor were included in the Illinois division of the sängerbund.

The reception concert tonight dedicated the Sängerfest Hall, which was constructed solely for the fest. The Fest Hall, its common name, is in shape like half of a football, the platform, with a capacity of 2,000 performers, occupying the elliptical end. Under bunting draped high aloft in the shape of a shield the colors, those of the nation, 4,000 people stood at 8 o'clock tonight and listened to Fromm's "Greeting," sung by the splendid union chorus under the leadership of Fest Director Theodore Reese of Davenport. Beethoven's "Die Weihe des Hauses" had previously been played as an overture by the fest orchestra, but it needed the sound of the human voice to complete the effect.

Fest President's Address.

Oscar Koehler, fest President, rose as the strains of song died out and delivered the address of welcome.

"In the name of the Song Festival committee, I greet you," he said, "and tender you a hearty welcome in this, our decorated hall, to the eighteenth biennial sängerfest of the Sängerbund of the Northwest. When, two years ago, our singers returned from Dubuque and brought us the tidings that Davenport had been selected as the next fest city, the news was received with joy, though we understood the magnitude of the task before us. Today the work is forgotten and the pleasure remains."

Mayor Baker, continuing on the part of Davenport, presented the visitors with the town, its keys, and its contents.

"Davenport feels especially proud," he said, "in numbering among her people the members of the Sängerbund. Gathered in this hall, dedicated to music, we observe the music-loving people of many States. Many of you come as strangers to our city, but you are now one of us, partaking of all our pleasures. It is the custom upon occasions of this kind for the Burgermeister to turn over the keys to the visitor. You are today possessed of a grand master key which will take you where you will."

President Herling of the bund delivered the response.

"It becomes my pleasurable duty," he said, "to reply to the hearty words of greeting, and it is a duty that fills me with pride. How can we return our thanks for all the care the beautiful City of Davenport has bestowed upon us?"

The concert followed. After a children's chorus Spencer Robinson of Rock Island, tenor soloist, sang "Willkommen, Mein Wald" and "O Danke Nicht Fuer Diese Worte," both by Robert Franz. Miss Pauline Woltmann of Rock Island, mezzo soprano, who sang Schumann's "Widmung," "Ich Kanns Nicht Fassen," and "Fruehlingsnacht," was the only woman soloist of the evening.

Miss Bertha Sonntag of Davenport sang a duet for soprano and baritone with Fred Koch, also of Davenport.

"Evening Prayer in Brittany," the only English number on the program, was sung by the Ladies' Harmonie society, aided by the soloists, Miss Ames and Mrs. T. O. Sweeney.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Dance at the Onwentsia Club This Evening—Vaudeville Dinner at Glen View on Aug. 5.

A dance will be given at the Onwentsia club this evening.

It will be "club night" at the Glen View Golf club this evening. A vaudeville dinner will be given on Aug. 5.

A fancy dress party for children will be given on Thursday evening, Aug. 4, at the Chicago Beach Hotel from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Miss Ethel Page, 4747 Kimbark avenue, returned on Wednesday from the East.

Mrs. William M. Dandy, 48 Loomis street, has gone to Rye Beach, N. H., for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Eddy sailed yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. May, 147 Astor street, sailed yesterday for Europe.

Mrs. George K. Shoenberger and Miss Shoenberger, 567 Division street, are spending the summer in the East.

Mr. Frederick Keep is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Watson Blair, this week at her country residence at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mr. Keep will return to Chicago early in August.

Great Britain's Postal Profits.

Britain makes $20,000,000 a year profit out of its postoffices.

CASTORIA
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In use for more than thirty years, and
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Domestic science confirms Mrs. S. T. Rorer's advice to "use Ivory Soap for all purposes—laundry, toilet, bath."

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Unexpected Guests.

(FOR MEN ONLY.)

WITH a fervent desire to be of service, I address this experience to my fellow-men; because my fellow-women always know just what and how to do in like emergencies.

My wife sits right down on the floor and has a good cry; my mother-in-law goes immediately to bed and excuses herself to every one; my mother betakes herself to the seat of war and never rests until the enemy is routed. I take after my mother—in disposition—and so:

It came to pass, once upon a time, that my mother-in-law convinced me that nothing but a month at a certain famous mountain resort could save my wife and babies to me for another six months. I arose to the occasion, and sent mother-in-law along to enjoy the fruits of her work, leaving myself sole possessor of all I possessed, for the nonce.

Our home was on the outskirts of a flourishing mountain town, and, until my mother-in-law's wisdom was brought to bear on the question, was considered particularly healthy and desirable as a summer resort. However, as mother-in-law sagely remarked: "Atmospheric conditions are subject to changes," and, while I had believed that to be an established fact long before I selected the site for my house, I forbore saying so, and unhesitatingly agreed to the unhealthfulness of the place whenever she felt the need of change.

I did rebel when she proposed taking my wife and youngsters along with her, but once more controlled my inclination to argue, and let them all depart, leaving me in charge of the cook.

"Dinah will manage everything," said my mother-in-law at parting, and Dinah religiously strove to do it.

When I entered my feeble protest against being "everything," she quarreled with me and left.

Thus it happened as, cookless, wifeless, and mother-in-lawless, I sat cooling my wrath in the shade of a vine-covered piazza, when there came a ring at the door, and, on opening it, whom should I face but our minister and two strange gentlemen.

It was so near the dinner hour that I knew they expected to dine with me, and a vision of four cold potatoes and half a stale shad roe rioted through my brain as I thought of my bill of fare.

However, I gave them a hearty welcome, and, pointing out a shaded path leading to the lake, I started them out to walk while I prepared dinner, for I had neither man nor maid to assist me.

First, I took myself to the woodpile and chopped wood enough to keep the fire going. Then I ran down to the spring and brought up a ten-gallon keg of water; after which I set about work in earnest. Lifting from its place at the doorstep a beautiful, smooth brick—which I kept for the purpose—I washed it carefully, seasoned it with half a bay leaf, a clove of garlic, and a drop of onion juice, and put it to boil in some of the fresh spring water. When thoroughly done, it was strained and put back on the fire with a spoonful of rice, a sprig of celery, and a dash of salt.

Two of the potatoes were mashed, mixed with the shad roe, rolled into wafers, and toasted; the other two cut into dice, seasoned with onion juice, and fried in butter.

Knowing where some lovely cress grew, I ran and quickly gathered enough for a salad. A vigorous hunt in the barn furnished eggs for a mayonnaise. Taking some apple parings—the remains of a defunct feast—I hastily pasted them back in shape and filled them with wind.

Dinner being now quite ready, I ran out to find my guests and brought them in, hungry and tired, to partake of this dainty menu:

Bric-à-brac soup.
Shad wafers. Lyonnaise potatoes.
Cress salad with mayonnaise.
Apple soufflé.

Being afraid of giving offense to the reverend gentleman if I offered drinks and cigars, when dinner was over and we returned to the piazza, I brought a large tub of soapsuds and half a dozen bubble pipes, and for the remaining hour of the visit we entertained ourselves so delightfully that I would call special attention to the method.

. . . .

On one other and never-to-be-forgotten occasion when my wife left me I voluntarily gave the cook a holiday, and, supplying myself with a lot of canned stuff, prepared to enjoy my solitude. Time rolled along cheerfully until it lacked but two days of my wife's return. She had forwarded our eldest hopeful, a child of 4 years, and on this memorable morning he was in the woodshed, amusing himself with a basket of kittens that had arrived in his absence. My provisions had reached ebb-tide, and I was endeavoring to make what remained serve Johnny and me until feminine rule was once more in force.

It was near dinner time, and, as I stood in contemplation of my store, Johnny ran in exclaiming: "Ladies, papa! Ladies in parlor!"

Hastily donning my coat I went to the parlor and found there two of my wife's most stylish, and consequently most cherished, friends. Believing my family to be at home, they had dismissed their carriage, intending to dine with us. Of course I pressed them to stay, and with such a fine show of earnestness that they took me at my word and removed their bonnets.

Calling Johnny in to entertain the ladies, I excused myself and went about dinner-getting.

There was no meat in the house—not a bone. I found that one can of tomato soup, half a loaf of bread, a slice of cheese, and a few crackers, together with a few stalks of asparagus left from a previous meal, constituted my groundwork for a stylish dinner.

I also gathered peaches and grapes for dessert.

When dinner was all ready to be served, I bathed, put on my dress suit, and betook myself to the parlor, where I entertained the ladies vivaciously for a few minutes, after which I left them, dished the meal, and returned to announce it and escort them into the dining-room. The following menu was offered:

Tomato soup with coupons.
Deviled rabbit.
Asparagus on toast.
Peaches, grapes.
Cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

The plates were changed without a blunder, save a small one made by Johnny, who, in dreadful fright at sight of the remover, exclaimed: "Damma said you'd have 'nakes, an' you's dot one wight now, papa!"

My wife's friends were too stylish to mind a little thing like that, however, and my dinner went off gayly. Half an hour later, as we were swaying our rockers on the shady side of the veranda, the ladies using the straws in their claret cup between their praises of my skill as a housekeeper, and congratulating themselves on spending a charming day, while I sipped something stronger and modestly disclaimed any merit, Johnny came running to me, a perfect rain of tears on his face, and clasping to his breast two kitten heads and a pair of kitten tails, minus bodies.

"O!" he yelled, "we's et 'em—we's et 'em—we's et 'em all up!" and despite my agonized endeavors he wouldn't be silent.

"We's et 'em! I know it—'cause here's dese, an' de knife's on de table where some one cut 'em all up! I know we's et my kit-ties."

I gathered him up, ran into the house, and locked him up in the bathroom. Then I returned to the porch and apologized to my guests for his unseemly conduct, saying that the mother cat had probably destroyed her young; but it did not work well, and our hitherto gay conversation sobered down to commonplaces.

The ladies seemed to feel bad, and anxious lest their carriage should fail them; so it was a relief when the hour of parting arrived.

I never dilated much on the subject of that visit to my wife, but she has always wondered why those ladies avoided her society after that summer's outing.

For myself, when I heard the fellows give a faint "mew" as I passed along the street, I turned my attention to the situation of my home, and soon came to agree with my mother-in-law that the location was poorly chosen.

We don't live there any more.—Naro Lysom Moore in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE.



He is professor of oratory at Cornell University, and has enlisted as a private in the Two Hundred and Ninety-third New York Volunteer Regiment. He is the son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister and is 29 years old.

He is a graduate of Hamilton College, where he was affectionately known as "Duke Lee." He was the second honor man of his class, and the best all-around athlete in the college.

Two years after leaving college he was called to Cornell. There the clean-cut six-footer became the idol of the boys and the admiration of the faculty.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

There has recently been published in the New York, Chicago, and other American papers an advertisement destined to meet the eye of a certain Pedro, one of the most ill-favored of the Mexican cowboys formerly in the employ of Buffalo Bill.

The object of the advertisement in question is to serve a citation upon the aforesaid Pedro as corespondent in the divorce suit which the Hon. D'Arcy Lambton has just brought against his wife.

The Hon. D'Arcy is the younger brother of the Earl of Durham, of the Duchess of Leeds, of Lady Beatrix Herbert, and of Lady Eleanor Cecil, daughter-in-law of the British Premier, all of whom feel themselves more or less disgraced by the scandal to which Pedro's moral shortcomings have given rise.

It is customary in the English divorce court for the successful petitioner to exact damages from the corespondent, and these are usually rated in proportion to the wealth of the convicted Don Juan.

As far as can be learned the possessions of the Mexican are limited to a greasy sombrero, a lariat, and a pair of rusty spurs, such as are used by the cow-punchers in the far West.

It will be interesting to learn if the Hon. D'Arcy Lambton proposes to insist on appropriating these belongings of the man who has ruined his hearth and home. There are numerous trophies of the American chase that adorn the walls of Lambton Castle, the ancestral home of the Lambton family. The sombrero, the lariat, and the spurs might form an interesting addition thereto.

Mrs. D'Arcy Lambton, I may add, is an Australian girl, and has a little daughter of 7 years of age.

The divorce suit in question serves to recall the fact that only a few years ago Lord Durham himself figured in the divorce court as a petitioner, and that the suit was decided against him, much to everybody's satisfaction.

The Countess of Durham, who no longer lives with her husband, is a singularly charming woman, of extreme refinement, by birth a member of the great Yorkshire sporting house of Milner.

During the year that followed her marriage she became so much dumfounded by the extravagances of conduct both of her husband and of the set in which he moved that she lost altogether her sunny temper and merry disposition and grew melancholy and unhappy. In fact, she withdrew within herself, mentally speaking, her surroundings being uncongenial in the extreme.

On the strength of this Lord Durham, who is quite as quarrelsome, wrong-headed, and altogether impossible as his too celebrated grandfather, the first Earl, instituted proceedings in the divorce court for the dissolution of his marriage on the pretext that his wife was not right in her head, that she had been mentally afflicted prior to her marriage, and that this condition of affairs had been kept concealed from him by her relatives.

Insanity after marriage constitutes no ground for divorce in England, but such a thing as the concealment of the bride's previous mental affliction by her parents would furnish sufficient grounds at any rate for a judicial separation, if not for a full-fledged dissolution of the union.

The trial resulted in favor of the Countess, who was shown to have been perfectly sane prior to her marriage, while the evidence adduced in her behalf to prove the conduct of her husband and of his men and women friends which had so disturbed her equanimity was generally held as having been quite sufficient to startle any delicately reared and sensitive girl.

The Judge in dismissing the petition of the Earl had some scathing remarks to make at his expense, indicating that if his wife had become afflicted with melancholia since her marriage it was due in a great measure to him, and as such ought to have entitled her to all his sympathy and affectionate care, instead of his endeavoring to brand her with the stigma of insanity, and her parents with that of fraud, in a public court of justice.

In fact, the odium which the Earl incurred in connection with this particularly disgraceful trial was such that he found it convenient to leave England for a time, making a trip round the world and spending almost a year in this country hunting big game in the "Rockies."

He has never seen his wife since, and it is his sister, Lady Ann Lambton, who now keeps house for him. He has no children, and his title, as well as his large estates, producing an income of some $400,000, will be inherited in due course by his twin brother, who, owing to the fact of his having arrived in this world just five minutes after his elder brother, has been forced to content himself until now with a mere pittance of $20,000 a year and no title save the courtesy predicate of "Honorable."

He is a much more agreeable and genial man than the Earl, who, however, it is only fair to add, is a surprisingly honest man, so much so that he considers it to be his duty to hunt down everything that appears to him to be in the least bit shady.

No one can forget the crusade which he inaugurated in his memorable speech at the Gimcrack club dinner. The speech, which imputed unfair practices to the stable of Sir George Chetwynd, culminated in a libel suit brought by the latter against the Earl, which was thrown out of court, the withdrawal of Sir George from the Jockey club following shortly afterwards.

Ever since the Earl has been a terror to those whose conduct in sporting matters is not absolutely straight, and both he and Lord Hastings, who prides himself on being a species of amateur detective, and who ran to earth the pseudo Count Jaracesski, popularly known in London as "Sherry and Whisky," are considered as the watchdogs of London society.

The English War office has just issued an extraordinary decree bearing the signature of the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Lord Wolseley, and the number of general orders 1,972. It relates to the garb of Field Marshals and runs as follows: "Field Marshals will wear buckskin pantaloons, jack boots, and gilt spurs only at drawing-rooms and on all such occasions."

The astonishment which Lord Wolseley, with his silver-plated stomach; the Prince of Wales, and the other Field Marshals would excite if they complied with this order and appeared thus arrayed at the Queen's drawing-room or state balls may be more easily imagined than described.

The Imperial Gazette at Vienna contains the program of the festivities in connection with the jubilee of the Emperor at the beginning of next winter. On Nov. 30 a grand Te Deum will be sung at St. Stephen's Cathedral, in the presence of the entire imperial family and of foreign sovereigns and royal Princes from all the other courts of the Old World. The royalties will proceed in a procession through the streets from the Hofburg to the cathedral, which, already closed to the public, is now being most elaborately prepared for this grand ceremony.

On the following day there is to be a state banquet and likewise another grand dinner for all the Generals of the Austro-Hungarian army, while in the evening there will be a gala performance at the opera.

On Dec. 2, which is the fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession, there will be the great act of homage or "huldigung" in the Maria Theresa Hall of the palace, in which all Austrian and foreign royalties will take part.

Only those who can recall the exquisite taste and artistic sense which characterized the celebration of the Emperor's silver wedding festivities some twenty years ago, and who have witnessed the medieval pomp, splendor, and perfection of etiquette which distinguish the court of Vienna above all others in Europe, and render it a model for all of them, will be able to conceive the magnificence of the ceremonies of next December.

A Memory and a Wish.

O, for the days when the heart was a rover!
O, for the golden days!
O, to lie down in the sweet smelling clover,
Where the breeze sways the trees and the blue sky bends over,
And a haze veils the sun's fervid gaze.

To lie there and dream to the honey bees' humming—
O, the drowsy drone of the bees!
To lie there and dream of the good time a-coming,
The small sounds of summer, the senses benumbing,
Lulled to sleep 'neath the old orchard trees.

But here in the street the heat waves quiver;
God pity the man-made town!
I think of the blossoms, the trees, and the river,
Where nature is fresh from the hands of the Giver;
I long to go back where my heart's turning ever,
'Neath those old orchard trees to lie down.
—Truth.

THINKS FIELD FORGETS.

MRS. CARSE TELLS OF THE MILLIONAIRE'S SUBSCRIPTION.

By the Terms of His Agreement, She Says, It Was Understood He Was to Contribute $50,000 Cash to the Temple Fund and Not Stock, as He Has Since Declared Was His Intention—Mrs. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U. Goes East.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, left yesterday afternoon with Miss Anna Gordon for Mrs. Stevens' home in Portland, Me., where they will stay until the St. Paul convention in November. Before leaving Mrs. Stevens said letters had been received from thirteen State Presidents who were not present at the Executive committee meeting expressive of strong approval of the course of the committee with regard to the Temple. With the twenty State Presidents who attended the meeting there is a large majority against the Temple and the far Western States that remain to be heard from.

This has made no impression upon Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, President of the Board of Temple Trustees, judging from the circular which she issued yesterday in answer to the statement prepared by the general officers and indorsed by the Executive committee. Concerning Marshall Field's statement with reference to his $50,000 subscription Mrs. Carse's circular says:

In regard to the interview of Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon with Mr. Field July 1, it is stated they asked him if his subscription was cash or stock. His answer was, "Stock, of course." In replying thus he must have forgotten the terms of his agreement with the President of the Temple trustees, when he wrote in her subscription book, "Chicago, Feb. 16, 1897, Marshall Field, on condition that the above bonds (Temple trust) are all paid and canceled, $50,000." Before writing the above he stated he would not accept stock towards the $300,000, only cash or Temple trust bonds would be counted. There could be no other inference drawn than that he meant to pay his subscription in cash in order that the Temple trust bonds might be liquidated.

Unfortunately the day (July 9) that the President of the Temple trustees returned from her Eastern trip, Mr. Field left for Europe, so that no explanation of the unhappy misunderstanding could be secured. There is no doubt, however, felt by her but what Mr. Field will make good his pledge in cash, as he is a man of the strictest integrity and of the finest sense of honor, and would be the last person to bring disaster upon the Temple enterprise through any failure on his part.

The above misunderstanding with Mr. Field seemed to be the determining reason for calling the Executive committee meeting of July 15 by the general officers, and was the cause of such a large majority of the committee voting to recommend that no further call to local unions or efforts by them be made to own or pay for the Temple. The Temple trustees hold that such a decision is both unwise and unjust, under the circumstances.

The last national convention, by a large majority, voted to continue the work of raising funds until the next national convention. The war with Spain caused a long delay in setting in motion the plans formulated by both the Temple trustees and the national officers. We have held on to the building through seven years of great business depression, during which the President of the trustees has secured promises of large contributions as soon as business revives, which revival has at last become a fact. Lady Henry Somerset, Acting President of the World's W. C. T. U., during the last month has sent out to all the branches of the organization under her control a call for contributions of $1, more or less, from each member to secure the Temple as a memorial to Miss Willard, and in the statement sent out by the National W. C. T. U. Executive committee they concede that this may be expected to bring in about $15,000.

The Executive committee of the Canadian W. C. T. U. has recently sent out a similar call to its members, but decided to retain all money so raised in their own treasury until they have full assurance that the Temple is to be made Miss Willard's memorial, when they will pay it over to our treasurer.

Mrs. Carse says she is at present soliciting 100 subscriptions of $1,000 each and has already secured several conditioned upon all the 100 being paid.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This is a taffetas petticoat, flowered in brocade, on a white ground, by Hallé-Diemert;



WHITE BROCADED PETTICOAT.

trimmed with a flounce of pink mousseline de soie, inlaid with Mechlin lace.—New York Herald.

PIANOS
GOING AT ALMOST
NOMINAL PRICES.

At Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren st., Lyon & Healy are closing out four floors full of Pianos, including hundreds of Steinway and other high-grade uprights. The instruments comprise the stock of Lyon, Potter & Co. (who have retired from business). Call or write for your choice of these fine instruments. Never before has such an opportunity been presented to the piano-buying public.

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Healthful, certain, inexpensive; No hypodermic injections; no publicity. Now acknowledged the leading drink cure of the world. Book on alcoholism mailed free.
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SOOTHING SYRUP
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Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest, and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Est. over 30 yrs. Send for Free Book anyway. COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO, 88 State-st., CHICAGO

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made with Londonderry has the vim, sparkle, and effervescence of a freshly opened bottle of Champagne.
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271 1 minute, Thousand Islands, N. Y., Aug., 1887.
260 1 minute, Omaha, Neb., July 18, 1889.
259 1 minute, Denver, Colo., July 20, 1889.
270 1 minute, Salt Lake City, July 27, 1889.
264 1 minute, San Francisco, July 31, 1889.
309 1 minute, Clear Lake, Iowa, July, 1891.
293 1 minute, Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1891.
301 1 minute, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1891.
397 1 minute, Chicago, March 22, 1893.
402 1 minute, Quincy, Ill., March 13, 1897.
312 1 minute, Chicago, May, 1897.
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UNDER PRESSURE AGAIN.

STOCK MARKET POUNDED AT EVERY VULNERABLE POINT.

Selling Is Chiefly Professional, as Is Shown by the Decreased Volume of Transactions on Wall Street—Bears in a Frantic Effort to Bring About Liquidation Resort to All Sorts of Fanciful Rumors—Record of the Day.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, July 28.—[Special.]—Again today the stock market was kept under pressure by the traders, who carried on their raiding operations vigorously and who sold stock on a large scale for the short account. The selling that brought about the market's decline was chiefly professional—in fact, it was a professional market throughout, as shown by the decreased volume of transactions, which aggregated only 225,000 shares.

Emboldened by their success of yesterday afternoon the professionals of the Stock Exchange pounded the market at every vulnerable point. Commission-house business dropped away, and, although there was again that quiet absorption of stock by strong interests which has characterized the market during the last fortnight, much of the aggressive buying of Monday and Tuesday was withdrawn. Consequently the traders had things pretty much their own way and were able to raid the market with a fair degree of success. They brought about many declines, but—and this is of the highest importance—they extended the short interest to larger proportions than it had assumed at the end of last week.

The bears are resorting to every possible device to bring about liquidation. They are spreading all sorts of rumors; magnifying and distorting every new development; endeavoring to make people apprehensive over yellow fever, an extended period of war, rate cutting, the bad railroad situation, and a dozen more matters, regarding which there can be no fear in the minds of thoughtful men. It is evident that stocks go down with greater difficulty than they advance. It is much harder for the professional contingent to bear the market than to bull it.

Yesterday St. Paul's earnings for the month of June were given out. They showed a decrease in net of $90,000. Immediately every bear trader on the Stock Exchange threw up his hands and declared that the railroads of the country are losing money and are likely to go on losing money for a long time to come; St. Paul, the most important of the grangers, had shown this beyond doubt. They did not give any consideration to the fact that St. Paul, despite its midsummer decrease, shows for the year an increase in net earnings of more than $1,000,000; they did not choose to see that St. Paul during the year has earned 8 per cent on the stock upon which only 5 per cent dividends are paid.

It takes a man who can absolutely blind himself to facts to be a Wall street bear at the moment. Men having any inclination to draw conclusions from facts must fail to find reasons for bearishness in the spectacle of the most prominent granger road increasing its net revenue $1,000,000 per annum and earning net for its stockholders 8 per cent upon their shares.

And yet such arguments as these are the only ones available for the bear purpose. The real theory upon which Stock Exchange traders are now championing the short position is that stocks having gone up should go down. The arguments they put forth mean nothing even to themselves.

Among important interests there is much new encouragement brought about by the first engagement abroad of gold for import. The rank and file of Wall street is not paying much attention to this, but shrewd observers believe that it marks the beginning of a long importation period. That gold must come and come in volume some time during the next few months is believed by all of the larger Wall street interests.

Attorneys for the Manhattan Elevated and the Corporation Counsel were today notified that the decision in the tax rate case is to be handed down tomorrow morning. This is further reason for nervousness among the shorts in the stock. If the decision is in favor of the company and Manhattan's taxes are reduced it will mean a great saving for the stock. If, on the other hand, the decision is in favor of the city the company's taxes will be no greater than they are at present. It is a one-sided suit and Manhattan has all to gain and nothing to lose.

The rubber stocks were notably strong today, showing new activity on apparent inside buying. News of the death of Mr. Joseph Bannigan, who has recently been the leading opponent of the trust, was taken to mean the abandonment of projected opposition.

On the announcement of the financial difficulties of the linseed oil trust, which were foreshadowed in these dispatches yesterday, that stock dropped down some eight points today and was more active than for some time.

The Big Four-Monon deal has been settled and closed. It is understood that a large block of Monon securities has been acquired by a syndicate in which Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mr. J. P. Morgan are the controlling interests.

Suits against the People's Gas company asking for a receiver and for the dissolution of the combination were yesterday decided in favor of the company in the Chicago courts. People's Gas interests have all along predicted such a decision and are now much gratified that the legal points in question have been judicially indorsed.

Again the most conspicuous stock on the list was sugar trust. It was less active than for several days and the trading in it was more largely professional, the interests which brought about the recent bulge in the stock standing aside and allowing the short interest to expand again. No definite news regarding the affairs of the trust or of its competitors was obtainable.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Fall Back into the Rut and Drift Sluggishly Along.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The stock market dropped back into a rut today and drifted sluggishly on small transactions except for several individual stocks, which were influenced by special causes. The fact that yesterday's upward movement was stopped in itself made bears among the traders, although it was attributed to sympathy with the sharp break in Sugar. Sugar continued to be the center of interest today and trading in it was feverish, the price vibrating about above and below yesterday's close over a range of 2 points. The feverish tone was due to doubts as to whether the recently formed bull pool had finished its campaign against the shorts. The bears at one time forced the price down to 136, but there was evidence of support and a substantial rally drove them to cover. A brisk upward movement in Manhattan was also supposed to be the result of a much-heralded campaign against the shorts in that stock. The Rubber stocks were strong on the belief that opposition to the company ceased by the death of a leading competitor. The stock of the Linseed Oil company slumped violently from 9 to 4 on reports of the embarrassment of the company due to the break in the seed market. People's Gas dropped up to the time of the receipt of the news that the pending suit against the company for a receiver for Equitable Gas had been thrown out. With that the stock rose 1⅝ on a heavy covering movement, but reacted before the close, which was at a net advance of only ⅜. In the railroad list the publication of the June statement of St. Paul earnings showing a decrease in net of over $90,000 by reason of increased operating expenses brought out considerable offerings of the grangers. Declines were in all cases, however, limited to fractions. Opinion is divided as to the benefit to accrue from the impending gold imports. The threat of these has put an end to London trading in Americans, owing to the fears of the future effect upon the money market there. With money so plentiful here a further expansion of the currency by gold imports is felt to be of doubtful advantage. Bonds showed a failing off in activity, but there continued a fair absorption of mortgages below the gilt-edged issues. Total sales, $2,075,000. United States old 4s, coupon, declined ⅛ and the new 4s ¼ in the bid price today.

Money on call steady, 1@1¼ per cent, last loan 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at $4.83¼@4.83⅜ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86@4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.82½.

Silver certificates, 58⅝@59¼; bar silver, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 45¼.

Government bonds heavy. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds steady.

Total sales of stocks today, 231,500 shares, including 5,470 Chesapeake and Ohio, 14,013 C. B. and Q., 14,500 Manhattan, 6,390 Northern Pacific preferred, 3,593 Rock Island, 10,420 St. Paul, 7,657 Union Pacific preferred, 3,190 Tobacco, 12,850 People's Gas, 57,978 Sugar, 3,590 Leather preferred, and 15,445 Rubber.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—July 28	Closing—July 27
Ams. Sugar	54,700	138⅝	136	136⅝	137⅝
Do pfd	300	113⅝	113	113	114
Ams. Tobacco	3,100	171⅝	170⅝	171	171
Ams. Cotton Oil	1,200	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Do pfd	110	79	79	79	....
Ams. Express	700	136⅛	136	136⅛	136
Adams Express	11	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	102

Atchison	300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
Do pfd	8,300	34⅝	34	34⅛	34⅝
Amn. Spirits Co.	500	12¼	12	12¼	12
Do pfd	700	36¼	36	36	35
Amn. St. & Wire	200	39	39	39	39⅝
Amn. Malt	200	26	26	26	.....
Do pfd	400	77¼	77	77¼	.....
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	600	55⅝	55	55⅝	55¼
Bay State Gas	4,300	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛
Balto. & Ohio	1,000	14⅝	13⅝	14¼	14⅝
C., B. & Q.	14,500	106⅝	105¼	105⅝	106⅝
C. & N. W.	2,900	130⅝	130	130	131
C., M. & St. P.	10,000	100	99¼	99¼	100
C., R. I. & P.	3,600	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,300	84⅛	83½	84⅛	83⅝
Canada So	200	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	54⅝
Ches. & Ohio	4,200	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	22¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,600	43¼	42	42⅛	42
C. R. R. of N. J.	400	90⅞	90	90⅞	90
C. & E. I. pfd	100	107¼	107¼	107¼	.....
Canadian Pac	300	84½	84½	84½	84¾
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,900	199¾	198	198	199¼
Con. Ice	100	41	41	41	41
Cent. Pac	50	16	16	16	15⅝
C., I. & L.	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Do pfd	500	37⅜	36	37⅛	37
Chi. Gt. West'n	1,900	15¼	15	15	15
Do pfd A	500	39	38	39	38
Do pfd B	400	29	28½	28½	27
C., L. & W.	400	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Del. & Hudson	100	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	108
Den. & Rio. G pfd	100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
Gen. Electric	2,300	40	39½	39⅝	.....
Gt. Northern pfd	100	129⅝	129¼	129¼	.....
H., C. & S.	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
Ill. Central	400	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109
Illinois Steel	100	56	56	56	.....
Louis. & Nash	1,100	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	53⅜
L. E. & W. pfd	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Laclede Gas	100	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
Manhattan	13,500	107⅝	106¼	107¼	106⅝
Mich. Cent	40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	107
M., K. & T.	100	11	11	11	.....
Do pfd	500	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	35
Met. Traction	1,000	152	150⅝	151⅛	152
Missouri Pacific	1,600	35⅝	35	35	35⅝
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	58½	58½	58½	59½
N. Y. Air Brake	1,200	50⅛	49⅛	50⅛	49⅞
Nor. Pac	900	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Do pfd	5,500	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	71⅝
N. Y. Central	1,100	118⅛	118	118⅛	118⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	900	53⅛	52½	52½	52⅝
North Amn. Co	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
National Lead	100	35	35	35	35¼
Do pfd	20	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
National Linseed	2,400	9	4	6	11⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	190	190	190	190
Ogn. Short Line	500	31	30	31	30¼
People's Gas	12,500	100⅛	98⅝	99⅞	99⅝
Penn. R. R.	400	117	116⅝	116⅝	117¼
Pacific Mail	400	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝
Pullman	800	210	209⅛	210	209⅛
Phœnix Mining	100	14	14	14	.....
Reading	1,200	18	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛
Do 1st pfd	800	42¼	41⅛	41⅛	42¼
Do 2d pfd	100	21	21	21	21⅝
Rio G. West pfd	200	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67
Southern Ry	1,100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛
Do pfd	1,400	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	200	60	59⅛	60	60
Do 2d pfd	500	20	20	20	.....
Southern Pac	300	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
St. L. & S. W.	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	.....
Do pfd	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Do 2d pfd	100	29	29	29	28⅝
St. P., M. & M.	300	160	160	160	.....
S. R. & T.	400	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
Texas Pac	300	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	800	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
Union Pac	800	24⅝	24	24	24¼
Do pfd	6,800	61⅝	60⅝	61	61¼
U. S. Rubber	13,800	35	32⅛	34⅝	32⅝
Do pfd	2,400	93	92	92⅝	91⅝
U. S. Leather	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do pfd	1,800	67⅝	67	67⅛	66⅝
U. P., D. & G.	2,400	6	5¼	5⅝	6
West Chicago	300	93⅝	93⅝	98⅝	93⅛
W. & L. E.	170	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	2
Do pfd	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅛
Wabash pfd	200	19	19	19	19⅛
Wells Fargo Ex	100	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122
Western Union	200	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	93
Wis. Cent pfd	200	6	6	6	.....

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American	135	Fargo	119

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Do coup	110⅛	District 3.65s	116½

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367000 do adj 4s .....70⅝@71
32000 B & O Parbg div....112¼@113
20000 B & O 5s 1988 .....114⅝@115
15000 do 5s 1075 tr. 111¼
8000 Balto & Belt 5s .....99⅝@100
3000 B C R & N 1st Cal 5s 107
8000 C & E I gen 5s .....107⅛@108
23000 C B Q con 7s .....115⅛@¼
71000 C & O gen 4½s .....84⅛@⅝
2000 do con 5s 114⅛
2000 C So 1st 108⅝
9000 Cent Ga con 5s .....89⅛@⅛
33000 C N J gm 5s..112⅝
1000 C St P M & O cons 135⅛
1000 Chi Term 4s.. 86⅛
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55000 C R I & P 4s .....104@⅛
3000 C I & L 6s 105
5000 Det Gas 5s.... 91⅛
5000 D & R G 1st..110
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22000 Erie gen lien 3s 73⅛
4000 do prior 4s.. 91⅝
7000 Edison El 1st.111
103000 Ft W & D C 1st .....103⅝@104⅛
23000 Ft W & R G 1st .....61@⅛
3000 Ga Pac 1st 119
11000 H E & W T 1st .....93⅛@94
2000 H & T C 1st 111⅛
1000 I & Gt N 3d 58
5000 Ia Cent 1st..102
1000 Ill C 4s 1951 reg109⅛
7000 Ill C W Line 1st 105
1000 Kings Co El 1st 56
19000 K C P & G 1st ..... 72⅛@⅝
3000 Laclede Gas 5s 105⅛
1000 L V term 5s..112
2000 L & N unf 4s. 88⅛
16000 M K & T 1st.99@⅛
1000 M K & T 1st 4s 89⅝
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111000 Mo P con 6s .....104@⅛
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16000 M & St P So Minn div 118⅝
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9000 Mex&Int cons 76⅝
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190000 N P gen lien 3s .....64⅛@65⅛
35000 do prior 4s.99⅛@⅝
2000 N Y C 1st....116⅛
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146000 N Y C L S 3½s .....96@96⅛
22000 N Y C M C 3½s 94⅛
8000 N Y O&W con 5s .....106⅛@⅝
5000 do ref 4s 100⅛
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49000 N & W con 4s .....83@⅛
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9000 O & M Spgfld div 106
2000 O S L 6s 127⅛
7000 do inc A 5s.78⅛@⅛
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4000 O R & N 4s..97@⅛
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10000 P C C & St L 1st 107⅛
49000 Rdg gen 4s.82⅛@⅝
25000 R G W 1st 4s .....89⅛@⅝
34000 St L & IM 5s.99@⅛
3000 St L & I M 2d.107⅛
11000 St L S W 1st.. 78⅛
1000 St L S F SW 5s 95⅛
92000 S A & A P 4s .....69⅛@70
1000 S C & G 1st 95
1000 St P M & M con 6s 130
25000 do 4s 100
1000 do Dak ex.....122
13000 So Ry 5s 94⅛
10000 S R T 6s....70@71
25000 do inc .....15@⅛
14000 St P M & M 4½s .....108⅛@⅝
12000 So P N M 1st .....108⅛@⅝
10000 So P Ariz 1st106@⅛
45000 Tex P 2d inc .....42⅛@43
5000 Un El 1st 6s 91⅛
89000 U P 4s ..... 97⅛@⅛
91000 U P D & G 1st tr .....72@⅛
5000 W N Y & P 1st .....108⅛@⅝
4000 Wab 1st 5s ..110⅛
4000 do Det & C ext 103
3000 do 2d .....91@⅛
201000 do deb ser B 28@⅛
10000 Wis C 1st tr.. 47
10000 do inc 5
14000 W S gtd 4s ..109
3000 do reg 108⅛

GAS TRUST WINS ITS CASE.

Judge Gibbons Dismisses Suit of Complainants for "Want of Equity"—Stocks Hold Well.

The latest attempt to prove the unconstitutionality of the consolidation of the gas companies has met with decisive defeat, and the People's Gas, Light and Coke company appears now to have proved that its legal status as a corporation is absolutely incontestable. Incidentally those persons who have been backing the suit, with alleged intent to depress the value of the gas securities, have put into the hands of the long interest in People's Gas a chance to start up a fair kind of boom.

For "want of equity" Judge Gibbons yesterday dismissed the case of Charles Sternbach, Maurice Sternbach, and Abraham Herrman, holders of $42,000 Equitable Gas, Light and Fuel bonds, who started suit a month ago against the People's Gas Light and Coke company, asking for a receiver upon the grounds that the affairs of the concern were being unwisely managed, that their security on their bonds were fast becoming worthless because of the abandonment of the Equitable plant, and claiming the merging of the companies was illegal because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of 1897.

Judge Gibbons held that the complainants have no standing in court and refused the motion to appoint a receiver. The solicitors for the bondholders announced an appeal would be taken from the decision.

Judge Gibbons disagreed with the contention of the complainants that this act was contrary to the constitution, because it was passed by a special session of the Legislature, and held the gas trust was amply protected by its provisions.

The decision refers as follows to the complainants' untenable position in court:

"The complainant admits that the corporation promptly pays the interest on its bonded indebtedness and that there are no debts due from it to the complainant or those in privity with him. And the only tenable reason which is advanced to sustain this bill is that the securities may be impaired or dissipated by reason of the fact that the defendant and other corporations have become consolidated with and merged in the corporation known as the People's Gas Light and Coke company. But the bill is not predicated on that theory. Indeed, it may be assumed from the arguments advanced and the allegations of the bill that the earning capacity of the Equitable company has vastly increased instead of diminishing since the alliance was formed, so that it is unnecessary to speculate on the question as to what a court of equity might be able to do, under its general chancery jurisdiction, to protect property from waste or dissipation."

Affirms Constitutionality.

The legality of the consolidation is upheld as follows:

"It is urged with great earnestness by the learned counsel for complainant that the act in question is class legislation because confined to the consolidation of gas companies only. But I take it that should the Supreme Court follow the same liberal construction which it has applied to other subjects of legislation—notably the horse and dummy act—that the law in question will be upheld. The courts of this State have held with reference to the horse and dummy act—an act intended to regulate street car lines before the application of the cable and electricity as motive powers—that the act did not exclude other than animal power. If the court should look to substance rather than form, why should not the act in question authorize the consolidation of corporations organized for the manufacture of any article which may be used to advantage as a substitute for gas. However this may be, the Legislature has determined that in respect to gas companies a special law is necessary, and the Supreme Court has decided that when that body has so concluded its conclusion is not subject to judicial control, except in cases expressly prohibited by the constitution."

Making Gold Imports.

A New York dispatch said: "Inquiry among the foreign houses fails to locate an import of gold today, although London has sent a definite statement that £50,000 is to be shipped. The larger houses say that they would readily import a reasonable sum, but that there is no use for the gold when arrived, and that they do not care to import until it becomes unavoidable."

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued yesterday, shows the following changes as compared with previous account: Total reserve decreased £1,010,000, circulation increased £48,000, bullion decreased £961,807, other securities decreased £551,000, other deposits decreased £1,045,000, public deposits decreased £505,000, notes reserve decreased £909,000, government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities is 45.34 per cent, as compared with 45.88 per cent last week.

A membership on the Stock Exchange sold yesterday at $550. One was offered at that price a few days ago without finding a buyer. Owing to a number of recent deaths of members there are now more memberships on the market than there are persons to buy them.

The big break in Linseed Oil had no adverse effect on the general market. The New York and local markets were not as active as on Wednesday; but prices were well maintained.

Foreign exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' [London] sterling	485	483½
Posted rates, sterling	486	484½
Francs on Paris	520⅝	521⅞
Bankers' [Berlin] reichsmarks	95 1-16	94½

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

15 W Chicago..... 93⅞
21 N Chicago......216⅞
8 do 217
5 Diamond Match139
10 do 138⅞
20 do 138⅞
100 Street's W S C. 19⅝
25 Chicago Brew.. 5
10 Mil Brewing.... 7
50 do pfd......... 32
200 National Bis...... 30⅝
50 do cash......... 30⅝
110 do............ 30⅝
100 do pfd......... 93⅞

BONDS.

$5000 W C 1st 5s...107
7000 W C deb 6s..100⅛
1000 W C cons 5s. 95⅛
$1000 Int Pack 6s.. 80
5500 L St deb 5s.... 70⅝
500 do 70⅛

AFTERNOON.

50 Nat Biscuit.... 30⅝
10 do 30⅝
150 do 30⅛
67 do pfd......... 94
10 do pfd......... 93⅞
100 do pfd......... 93⅞
100 West Chi act.. 94⅛
100 do 93⅛
100 North Chicago.217
38 Chi Pack pfd... 49
62 do 50
50 Chi Edison.....145
10 Lake St L...... 12⅝
10 do 12⅝
70 Dia Match......138

BONDS.

$500 Lake St deb 5s. 70⅛ | $100 Lake St deb 5s. 70⅝

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 28.	July 21.
New York	$122,032,497	$107,630,825
Chicago	13,378,441	14,649,553
Boston	14,391,500	15,886,854
Philadelphia	10,125,810	10,983,786
St. Louis	3,718,170	4,028,883
Baltimore	2,062,622	2,894,622

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par premium; St. Louis, 10c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28. [Special.]—In Boston there was no feature whatever. There was some good buying of rubber. The usual trading in sugar and C., B. & Q., and a fair market for bonds. Boston Elevated improved ¼ to 67¼. The company has declared a dividend of 2¼ per cent, payable Aug. 15, to stockholders of record Aug. 1. Only 1,000 shares of mining stocks changed hands in the first half of the day, with no changes in prices calling for mention. Rubber preferred ran up 1¼. Sugar made a net loss of ¼ for the day, closing at 136¼. Boston and Albany was ¼ higher at 225½. Baltic mining lost ¼ to 17¼, rallying ¼. Humboldt was ⅝ lower at ⅝. Montana lost 1 to 206⅝, rallying to 207¼. Merced receded ¼ to 5⅝. Mergenthaler was up 2¼ at 182½. Call loans, 2@3. Time money, 2¾@4. Commercial paper, 3¼@5.

Description	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	6,000	137⅝	138	136¼	136⅝
Do pfd	300	113⅛	114	113⅛	113⅝
Atchison pfd	2,000	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
Bell Telephone	25	279	279	278⅛	278⅛
Boston Elev	100	67	67¼	67	67¼
C., B. & Q.	1,600	106¼	106⅛	105⅛	105⅝
Chi. Junc. Ry	25	117	117	117	117
Erie Telephone	40	69⅝	70	69⅝	70
General Electric	50	40	40	40	40
Do pfd	25	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Ill. Steel	50	57	57	57	57
Oregon S. L.	75	30	30	29⅛	29⅛
Pullman	75	210	210	210	210
Union Pacific	225	24	24	23⅝	24
Do pfd	700	61⅛	61⅝	60⅛	61⅛
West End R. R.	775	85	85½	85	85

BONDS.

$ 3000 Atch 4s	94	$ 6000 IllSteel, plain 5s	89
5000 Gas 1st 5s	92	5000 Ill Steel conv 5s	90
2000 Gas 2d 5s	78@79		
11000 CB-Q conv 5s	110⅛@⅛		

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	15	Ontario	250
Crown Point	5	Ophir	15
Con. Cal. & Va.	35	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Curry	6	Quicksilver pfd	400
Hale & Norcross	50	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	4,500	Standard	150
Iron Silver	70	Union Con	17
Mexican	15	Yellow Jacket	15

BOSTON, July 28.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	3⅝	Osceola	46¼
Atlantic	26⅛	Quincy	112½
Boston & Mont	207¼	Tamarack	153
Butte & Boston	24⅝	Wolverine	23⅛
Calumet & Hecla	570	Parrott	22½
Centennial	14⅛	Old Dominion	23½
Franklin	12		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alpha Con	9	Mexican	14
Belcher	5	Occidental Con	50
Belle Isle	18	Ophir	21
Bodie Con	19	Overman	6
Challenge Con	21	Potosi	20
Chollar	15	Savage	13
Confidence	50	Scorpion	1
Con. Cala. & Va.	41	Sierra Nevada	54
Con. Imperial	40	Silver Hill	4
Exchequer	9	Union Con	22
Grand Prize	9	Utah Con	9
Justice	3	Yellow Jacket	25
Kentuck Con	3	Standard	155

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

With the conclusion of the settlement today the Stock Exchange was practically emptied until Tuesday next. There was a further decline in investment stocks on fears of gold exports to New York, but I learn that a large engagement of eagles has been canceled as the result of a sharp rise in the local discount rates.

Spanish 4s were flat early, but closed better. Americans were lifeless and under the New York parity. They closed rather better. A further fall in the rate of the banks of Bombay and Bengal to 4 per cent indicates the speedy issue of the new rupee loan in India.

LONDON, July 28.—The market for American securities opened weak in response to the decline in New York yesterday. The market remained dull and inactive, awaiting the receipt of the New York opening prices, and ruled in accordance with these prices during the day. The closing tone was weak and trading was merely professional. Next Saturday and Monday will be observed as holidays on the Stock and Produce Exchanges. Spanish 4s closed at 39 7-16. Consols for money, 110 13-16; consols for the account, 110 13-16; Canadian Pacific, 86⅝; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 36¼; Illinois Central, 109⅝, ex-dividend; Mexican ordinary, 20¼; St. Paul, common, 102⅝; New York Central, 121¼; Pennsylvania, 60½; Reading, 9¼; Mexican Central new 4s, 65¼. Bar silver quiet; 27⅛d. Money, ½. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅝ per cent; do do for three months' bills, 1⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following charges as compared with the previous account:

Total reserve, decreased	£1,010,000
Circulation, increased	48,000
Bullion, decreased	961,801
Other securities, decreased	551,000
Other deposits, decreased	505,000
Notes, reserve, decreased	909,000

Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 45.34 per cent, as compared with 45.88 per cent last week. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

PARIS, July 28.—Business on the bourse here today was quiet until near the close, when animation was manifested. Turkish securities were in special demand, on rumors of their conversion. Spanish 4s were agitated, and closed firm. Brazilian securities were harder. Spanish 4s closed at 39.42½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes, compared with the previous account:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	3,125,000
Treasury accounts current, increased	36,975,000
Gold in hand, increased	2,550,000
Bills discounted, increased	50,425,000
Silver in hand, increased	3,350,000

BERLIN, July 28.—Prices were firm on the boerse today. Spanish 4s fluctuated, and closed in good demand. Northern Pacifics were firm, and Canadian Pacifics were easier on London advices. Bank and industrial shares were strong.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Wheat futures closed steady; July, 6s 5d; September, 5s 7½d; October, 5s 4¾d. Corn—July steady, 3s 2¼d; September steady, 3s 3⅝d; October steady, 3s 4⅛d.

Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices hardening. American middling, 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 9,400 American. Receipts, 400 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, with fair demand and closed quiet. American middling, l. m. c., July, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers; July and August, 3 23-64@3 24-64d sellers; August and September, 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyers; September and October, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; October and November, 3 20-64d sellers; November and December, 3 20-64d sellers; December and January, 3 20-64d sellers; January and February, 3 20-64d buyers; February and March, 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyers; March and April, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; April and May, 3 22-64@3 23-64d value.

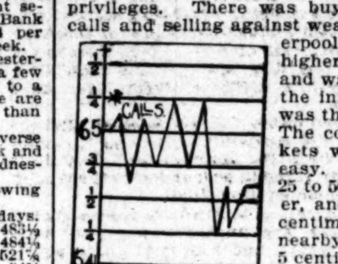
Beef—Prime mess dull, 60s; hams, short cut, steady, 38s; bacon dull, 29s; shoulders, square, steady, 25s 6d.

SLIGHT ADVANCE MADE.

PUTS AND CALLS THE PRINCIPAL INTEREST IN WHEAT.

Selling Wheat Against the Former and Purchases to Protect the Latter Contribute a Little Show of Strength to the Local Situation—Receipts at All Primary Points Running Remarkably Light—Corn Strong on Continued Hot and Dry Weather.

The speculative trade in wheat yesterday was influenced to an unusual degree by privileges. There was buying to protect calls and selling against weakly puts. Liverpool closed ½d higher to ½d lower, and was by no means the influence that it was the previous day. The continental markets were generally easy. Antwerp was 25 to 50 centimes lower, and Paris was 40 centimes lower on the nearby delivery, and 5 centimes higher on the deferred. The feeling regarding cash wheat was steady. Local prices were about 1c higher all around. Shippers had orders for hard winter wheat in large quantities, which they were unable to fill. It is a peculiar situation when offers made to Kansas City and St. Joseph at over Chicago prices do not bring returns. The primary receipts instead of increasing, as generally expected, seem to be falling off. They were 549,000 bu yesterday, as against 840,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were equivalent to 223,000 bu. Toledo had 307 cars, of which 283 graded contract. Kansas City had 50 cars less than a year ago. Local arrivals were 42 cars less than last year, and St. Louis and Milwaukee materially less than last season. Northwestern receipts were 94 cars, against 37 a week ago, and 373 a year ago. The movement generally was disappointing, and undoubtedly influenced a great deal of the buying. The selling early by Milmine-Bodman and Armour was supposed to be Northwestern wheat. The large export business reported on Wednesday was followed by a fair business yesterday. Early in the day the engagements were reported to be 45 loads. July wheat in Chicago sold from 70c to 70⅝c, and closed at 71½c. September ranged from 64⅝c bid up to 65⅝c, and closed at 65⅝c.



September wheat range.

Strong Market in Corn.

As for several days past, corn was a weather market, being bullishly affected by continued high temperatures throughout the Western belt and practically no rain anywhere. Such light showers as were reported during the afternoon were entirely local and had no effect whatever in relieving the decidedly strained conditions. All the deliveries closed higher, the gain being from ⅝c to 1c. There was an active trade on both sides of the market, but much more influence attached to the buying than to the selling. Some of the leading commission houses having Nebraska connections reported the situation was positively alarming. Reports from some of the leading Illinois shipping points were based on estimates that the growing crop will not exceed 60 per cent of last year's yield. Some of the figures were worse than this, putting the average at one-half last year's crop. The opening was indifferent at about the closing prices of the night before and surprisingly strong in view of the continued heat and drought throughout the Southwest. Local receipts were 470 cars, 580 cars being estimated for today. Receipts at all primary points were 426,200 bu and shipments 254,500 bu. Eastern clearances aggregated 289,000 bu. Early buyers who took considerable corn were Baldwin-Gurney, Bartlett-Frazier, Pacaud, Slaughter, Comstock, Champlin, Brosseau, Smith, and local professionals generally. Among the leading sellers were Counselman, Armour, Logan, Schwartz-Dupee, and Nye-Jenks. Toward the close of the session there was scattered selling on reports of local rains at several Western points, but the precipitation was altogether too light to have any effect. Sales on track and f. o. b. were as follows: No grade, 31c; No. 4, 33⅛@34⅛c; No. 3, 34⅝@34⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 34⅝c; No. 3 white, 35c. Billed through: No. 4, 31⅝@32⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 33⅝@34c; No. 2 yellow, 33⅝@34½c.

Oats Dull but Firm.

Oats ruled extremely dull, but were strong in sympathy with corn. Trade was decidedly light and barring a little demand for July from shorts was featureless. There was no outside interests of any kind in the market. Pacaud bought May, while Logan and Norton were among the heavy sellers. Receipts were 225 cars, of which 42 cars were contract. Today's receipts are expected to be slightly larger, the estimate being 255 cars. Closing prices showed an advance of from ⅝c to ½c. Sales on track and f. o. b. included: No. 4, 23c; No. 4 white, new 21@25¼c; old, 27¼@28c; No. 3 new, 21¼@23½c; old, 24@28½c; No. 3 white new, 24@26¾c; old, 27¼@28½c; No. 2, 25¾c; No. 2 white new, 25¾@26¼c; old, 29c. Billed through: No grade new, 21½c for new white; No. 4 white new, 20¼@22½c; old, 23¼@27½c; No. 3 new, 20¾@21c; old, 22¾c; No. 3 white new, 22¾@26¼c; old, 26¼@28¼c; No. 2 white new, 25@25¾c; old, 28¼@29c.

The yellow fever reports were against provisions, but with this and the fair selling by packers the closing prices were fully up to the close Wednesday. Lard and ribs continue to sell at common quotations. Shipments of meats were 3,095,000 lbs. Local receipts of hogs were 25,000, with prices 5c to 10c lower. Seven principal markets had 62,500 hogs, against 55,000 a year ago. Packing of the West is figured at 435,000 hogs, against 355,000 a year ago. The cash trade was quite active, but the speculative trade was dull. Swift was credited with free sales early.

Small Grain Fairly Active.

Rye was only moderately active, there being a scarcity of offerings, but the general market was firm with corn and oats. Prices generally were about ½c higher. No. 2 regular sold at 43¼c, and September from 40⅝c to 41¼c, closing at 41⅝c bid. August was nominally 43c, an advance of substantially 1c. Barley continued entirely nominal, there being but 2 cars included in fresh receipts. Of these 1 car of new sold at 35c. There was a fair demand for mixing, the new barley running heavy, and being used liberally for this purpose. Seeds were dull but nominally 2½c higher. August timothy was $2.57½ bid and $2.60 sellers. September sold at $2.52½ and October at $2.47½. Contract clover was dull and steady at $5.25. Flaxseed was again active, with transactions about half those of the day before, the final market showing an advance of from 1½ to 2c, with October ½c premium over September. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 90c; September opened 83c, sold to 86c, closing 86⅝c; October opened at 83½c, sold to 87⅛c, and closed at 87c; August sold at 85½c.

Hay was in light demand but steady. Receipts were 243 tons and shipments 7 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, new, $8.00; No. 1 timothy, new, $7.50; not graded timothy, old, $6.00@8.50; choice prairie, new, Iowa, $7.00@7.50; fancy, $7.75@8.00. Bran was in light request and steady at $10.00 f. o. b.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 130 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 31,000.

Charters were for 195,000 bu corn at 1c to Buffalo.

Privileges ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September puts	64⅛	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞
September calls	65⅛	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September puts	34⅝-⅛	34½-⅝	34⅝	34½-⅝
September calls	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝

A French authority considers that the official crop report issued yesterday indicates a yield of 328,000,000 bu, but hopes for an improved final yield.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that merchandise brokers are not required to stamp both buyers' and sellers' contracts under the new act. The original note or memorandum of sale is alone held to be subject to the tax; and, further, that a mere memorandum accompanying an offer to purchase is subject to the tax only when the offer is accepted. Merchandise brokers are held to be commercial brokers, and as such are subject to the special tax provided for in section 2 of the new revenue act. The commissioner has also held that merchants, warehousemen, auctioneers, and cattle brokers who receive goods, produce of any kind, or live stock are not commercial brokers within the meaning of section 2 of the new revenue act, and therefore are not subject to a special tax.

A cargo of 200,000 bu American winter wheat sold yesterday to Antwerp at 28s 9d per quarter.

The Price Current says: "There has been much benefit to corn from local rains, but a great extent yet requires prompt relief to avert serious curtailment. As a whole the chances are about equal to those of a week ago, but there is a narrower margin for saving conditions. The oats crop is developing much light weight. There is no important change in wheat."

A message to a private wire house says: "Nebraska is long millions of corn through bucket-shops, who are standing pat. Is it any wonder corn refuses to advance?"

A counter petition to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners on the grading of oats so as to make the weight of No. 3 and No. 3 white as low as 18 lbs instead of 22 lbs was circulated on 'Change yesterday.

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed July 29, 1897.
July	70	70 @ 71¼	71¼	76⅛
September	64⅛	64⅝@ 65⅝	65⅝	73⅝
December	64⅝	65⅛@ 65⅝	65⅝	75

CORN.

July	34	.......@.......	34⅝	27½
September	34⅝	33⅞@ 35⅛	35	27⅝
December	36⅝	34⅝@ 35⅛	35⅛	28⅝
May	36⅝	36⅛@ 37⅝	37⅝	......

OATS.

July	25⅝	25⅛@ 26⅛	26	17
September	20⅝	20⅝@ 20⅝	20⅝	17⅝
December	23⅛	23⅛@ 23⅝	23⅝	20⅛

MESS PORK.

July	9.30	.......@.......	9.27½	7.77½
September	9.37½	9.25 @9.42½	9.37½	7.82½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

July	5.30	.......@.......	5.30	4.20
September	5.37	5.30 @5.40	5.37½	4.25
December	5.40	5.35 @5.45	5.42½	4.30

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

September	5.37½	5.27½@5.40	5.37½	4.67½
October	5.40	5.30 @5.42½	5.40	4.70

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	19	8	..	27
Red winter wheat	67	24	8	99
Spring wheat	..	4	..	4
Corn	264	149	57	470
Oats	42	155	28	225
Rye	19	4	..	23
Barley	..	1	1	2
Totals	411	345	94	850

Inspected out: 2,800 bu wheat, 152,000 bu corn, 24,000 bu oats, 15,500 bu rye. Additional—30 cars wheat, 6 cars corn, 2,100 bu rye.

RECEIPTS OF PEACHES NOT SO FREE.

Demand, However, Is Such That Prices Are Maintained.

Rather fewer Georgia peaches came in yesterday, receipts being cut down to about 10 cars, but these, with those left over from the day before, made a plentiful supply. Under good demand prices were firmer. There were some Michigans on sale, but the Southern fruit was in every way so much more desirable nobody wanted the Michigan. Georgia, too, has about driven California out of the market on peaches, but the latter are expected to come to the front again as soon as the season ends on the choice Southern varieties. As the market stands at present many of the California shipments barely pay freight. Blackberries were in ample supply at easier prices. Cherries were about the only thing in fruits which were quoted firmer. This was owing to the fact that no shipments came from the Traverse county, northern Michigan furnishing the entire supply.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13½@15c. Dairies: Extras, 15c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7¼c; Young Americas, 7¾@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 11c.

Game—Grass plover, 90c per doz; woodcock, not drawn, $5.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.25@2.50 per bu; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; cherries, California, 45c@$1.00 per 10-lb box; gem melons, 20@50c per ½ bu; Osage, 40@60c per crate; peaches, Georgia, $1.00@1.35 per 6-basket crate, 60@65c per 4-basket crate; Illinois and Michigan, 20@40c per ½ bu; lemons, California, $3.00@4.00 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; oranges, California seedlings, $1.00@1.20; Mediterranean sweets, $1.50@2.25 per box; gooseberries, 30@40c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, 40@60c per 24-qt. case; blackberries, 35@40c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $10.00@18.00 per 100; plums, 60@75c per 24-qt case; blueberries, 90c@$1.40 per 10-qt case; currants, cherry, 35@50c per 16-qt case.

Vegetables—Beets, 40c per brl; string beans, home-grown, 50@65c per 1½-bu sack; navy, hand-picked pea, $1.10; green peas, telephone, 90c@$1.00 per ½ bu; beets, home-grown, 40@50c per brl; cabbage, new, home-grown, 35@50c per large crate; cauliflower, home-grown, 50c@$1.00 per crate; carrots, 40@50c per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, 15@25c per ½ bu; sweet corn, 30@40c per 6-doz sack; squash, crookneck, 30@50c per bu; celery, 50@60c per case; onions, white, 40@50c per bu box; turnips, new 40@50c per 1½ bu; tomatoes, Acme, 15c per 4-basket crate, home-grown, 50@60c per bu; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Flour—Receipts, 16,870 brls; exports, 4,757 brls; moderately active and a shade steadier. Cornmeal, steady. Barleymalt, dull. Wheat—Receipt, 162,800 bu; exports, 133,195 bu. Spot steady. No. 2 red, 73⅝c f. o. b. afloat, export grade to arrive. Options had a firmer opening and held the strong undertone until late afternoon, when realizing provoked a decline from the top, although final prices showed ⅛@⅝c net advance. Higher cables, less favorable European weather, and smaller interior receipts stimulated early demand here. July was irregular, advancing sharply on covering, followed by a late break, and closed ⅛c lower. July, 72½@75⅝c, closed, 74⅛c; September, 69⅝@70 9-16c, closed, 70⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 183,375 bu; exports, 78,189 bu. Spot firm. Options opened firmer and were bullishly affected all day by adverse crop and weather news. Shorts covered vigorously and closed the market ⅝@⅝c higher. July, 38⅝c; September, 38⅝@39⅝c, closed, 39⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 161,300 bu; exports, 39,405 bu. Spot dull. No. 2, 27½@28c; No. 2 white, 31¼@32c; options firmer with corn, closing ⅛c net higher. September, 25⅝c. Hops, steady. Wool, dull. Cheese, easier; large white, 7@10c; small, 8@8¼c; colored, 7¼c; small colored, 8¼c. Tallow, quiet. Cotton seed oil, dull; prime crude, 18½c; do yellow, 23½@23¾c. Rice, firm. Molasses, steady. Metals—Business on the Metal Exchange is of the usual jobbing trade, and the outlook continues unpromising as regards increased operations. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged at $6.55 bid and $6.65 asked; lake copper unchanged at $11.50; tin quiet at $15.55 bid and $15.70 asked; lead quiet at $3.92½ bid and $3.97½ asked, and spelter unchanged at $4.50 bid and $4.62½ asked. The firm fixing the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead $3.80.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged, to 5 points decline, ruled generally quiet, with little further change; weak undertone followed unfavorable European and Brazilian cables and apathy of spot buyers. Closed steady, unchanged, to 5 points net lower. Sales, 11,750 bags, including September, 5.45c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and lower to sell; No. 7 invoice, 6c; No. 7 jobbing, 6½c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 8½@15c. Small jobbing trade. Sugar—Raw, steady and quiet; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; business slight; refined steady.

The cotton market made a substantial improvement owing to the multiplying number of unfavorable crop reports from the Mississippi Valley and east of that region, and from Texas, in the former instance claiming injury from excessive moisture and in the latter from drought. A few days ago signs of increased speculative interest set in. There was some sharp trading in the morning for foreign account, and some covering which sent prices up 2@4 points. This improvement was subsequently lost. Again, however, the market rallied at the best, showing a gain of 7 points. The close was steady at 5@7 points advance. Futures closed steady. July nominal; August, 5.94c; September, 5.97c; October, 6.00c; November, 6.03c; December, 6.06c; January, 6.10c; February, 6.14c; March, 6.18c; April, 6.21c; May, 6.25c. Spot closed dull and steady. Middling uplands, 6 1-16c; middling gulf, 6 5-16c. Sales, 2,065 bales.

California dried fruits dull. Evaporated apples—Common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8½@8¾c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9½c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots—Royal, 8⅛@10c; Moor Park, 10@12c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

Butter—Receipts, 5,611 pkgs; firm; Western creamery, 14@18c; Elgins, 18c; factory, 11@13½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,716; steady; Western, 14c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 69c bid; track, 69@72c; July 69c; September, 64⅛@64⅝c; December, 65c; No. 2 hard, 66⅛@67⅛c. Corn higher; No. 2, cash, 33¼c asked; July, 33c bid; September, 33⅝@33¾c bid; December, 34@34¼c bid. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 25@25½c; July, 24c bid; September, 26¾c; No. 2 white, 24@30c. Rye lower; 45c. Flax higher; 85c. Provisions—Pork steady; standard mess, $9.25. Lard better; prime, $5.12½; choice, $5.22½. Lead dull; $3.32½. Spelter dull; $4.30.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Grain—Wheat active and somewhat higher; No. 1 hard, 65@67c; No. 2, 63@67c; No. 3, 61@63½c; No. 1 red, 72@73c; No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 65c; No. 2 spring, 62@63c; No. 3, 60@62c. Corn—About steady; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32½c; No. 3, 31½@32c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, old, 28½c; new, 26c. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 42c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, old, $8.00; new, $7.00; choice prairie, new, $5.25; No. 1, $5.00. Butter—Active, firm; separator, 14@16c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Steady; fresh, 8½c. Receipts—Wheat, 198 cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—Grain—The bulls had a show on wheat today on higher Liverpool opening cables, following declines in domestic markets yesterday. July opened at 86c, advanced to 87c, and closed at 86½c; September opened at 63⅞c, advanced to 64½c, and closed at 64¼c; December opened at 62⅝c, advanced to 63⅜c, reacted to 63¼c, and closed at 63⅝c. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87¼@87¾c; No. 2, 83@84c. Flour—Business fair; first patents, $4.35@4.45; second patents, $4.20@4.30. Bran—In bulk, $9.00@9.50; sacked, $10.00@10.50.

TOLEDO, O., July 28.—Wheat higher and active; No. 2 cash and July, 68½c; September, 67¼c. Corn dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Oats dull and higher; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 43c. Cloverseed active and higher; prime cash, $3.30; October, $3.70. Oil unchanged.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—Grain—Close: Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 80c bid; No. 2 Northern, 79c bid. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82c bid; No. 1 Northern, 81c bid. Cash oats, 23¾@24¾c. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 42c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, 34½c bid. Cash flax, 90c bid. The receipts of wheat were nil.

DULUTH, Minn., July 28.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 80c; July 80c; September, 66c; December, 64¼c. Oats, 23¾@24¾c. Rye, 42c. Barley, 26c. Flax, 90c; September, 88c. Corn, 34¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 18,788 bu; corn, 18,531 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,467 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 28.—Spirits turpentine steady, 25@24½c. Resin steady, 92½@97½c. Crude turpentine steady, $1.00, $1.50, $1.50. Tar quiet, $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—Grain—Corn firm; No. 2, 33¾c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 25¼c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—Spirits turpentine firm, 25c bid. Resin firm and unchanged.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Rainy weather conditions are, no doubt, responsible for poor daily returns in dry goods. The presence of buyers in town has not proved as stimulating to trade in general as was expected. While there are many buyers in the city they are, as a rule, not heavy purchasers. Nevertheless, the daily totals, though variable in different quarters, present a respectable aggregate showing, and sellers of cotton goods are encouraged. In woolens there is a promise of more general activity in the near future. Print cloths have shown a weakening tendency. Extras are still quoted at 2c. Bids for September delivery at this figure were accepted yesterday. Heretofore they have been refused. Odd goods are about as strong as they have been lately and are featureless. Staple cottons are quiet and without change. Printed goods are quiet and without feature. Ginghams are strong.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

EARNINGS OF SOME ROADS SHOW A COMPARATIVE DECREASE.

St. Paul Line Statement for Last Month and for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30—Monon and Wisconsin Central Reports—Trouble Over East-Bound Grain Rates Precipitated by Minneapolis Companies—Counter Cut Is Threatened.

Earnings on some of the roads are beginning to show decreases. The reason is that comparison has to be made with periods in the previous year when business was at its best. For the first time in months the Milwaukee and St. Paul recorded a decrease in the earnings for June. The company has reason, however, to be satisfied with the results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the net earnings showing an increase of $1,078,868. Following is a detailed statement for June and for the fiscal year ending June 30:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$ 2,746,323	$ 2,718,559	$ 27,764
Operating exp.	1,742,935	1,624,778	118,157
Net earnings	1,003,388	1,093,781	* 90,393
The statement for the fiscal year is as follows:			
Gross earnings	$34,189,663	$30,486,768	$3,702,895
Operating exp.	21,201,566	18,577,539	2,624,027
Net earnings	12,988,097	11,909,229	1,078,868

*Decrease.

If other income, fixed charges, and preferred stock dividends be assumed on the same basis as in the fiscal year, the comparative results would show as follows: Net, $12,988,097; increase $1,078,868; other income, $162,822, unchanged; total income, $13,150,919; increase, $1,078,868; charges, $7,488,747, unchanged; balance, $5,462,172; increase, $1,078,868; preferred stock dividend, $1,896,363, unchanged; surplus, $3,865,809; increase, $1,078,868; equals, on common stock, 8.18 per cent; increase, 2.34 per cent.

The statements of the Monon and Wisconsin Central for the third week in July also show decrease in gross earnings. The Monon earnings were $66,386, a decrease of $9,256; Wisconsin Central earnings were $92,479, a decrease of $6,745.

A serious conflict over east-bound rates on grain and grain products has been precipitated by the Minneapolis terminal lines. A few days ago they put in effect a new tariff to New York, reducing the rate by lake and rail to 17½ cents, and by all-rail routes to 20½ cents a hundred pounds. This made the rate from Minneapolis to New York only one-half cent higher than the rate from Chicago. In consequence the Chicago and Milwaukee lines threatened to make a material reduction and knock the new agreement into smithereens unless the reduced rates were withdrawn.

The Minneapolis lines asserted they were justified, as under the new agreement they were permitted to meet Soo line and Canadian Pacific competition. The Chicago roads, however, appealed to the Eastern trunk lines and the lake lines for protection. The latter, fearing another rate war, have promised to repudiate the action of the Minneapolis roads, and will meet in Buffalo today and tomorrow to take decisive action.

Preparations are being made by Chief Deputy United States Marshal Rowe for the meeting of the Interstate Commerce commission in this city next week. All the members are expected to be present. In addition to investigating the Canadian Pacific rate war and its causes, the commission will have a further hearing of the charges of rate discrimination brought against the Western roads by the grain shippers of northwestern Iowa. The latter will, it is said, endeavor to obtain a reduction of 20 per cent in the present rates.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western for the third week in July were $85,019, an increase of $4,701. The total increase since the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1) is $11,552.

It is officially denied that the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio is to be without foreclosure. It is expected that foreclosure must take place, but it is thought a decree can be obtained quickly.

J. B. Denison has been appointed traffic manager of the Mallory steamship lines for Texas, with headquarters at Galveston.

General Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul roads have failed to reach an agreement in the rate troubles. The executive officers will arrange a meeting with a view of bringing order out of chaos.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 25	14,561	262	30,244	15,638
Tuesday, July 26	4,287	1,138	17,498	9,043
Wednesday, July 27	16,385	1,201	28,826	11,109
Thursday, July 28	11,000	500	25,000	11,000
Totals	46,233	3,101	101,568	46,790
Same period last wk.	50,195	3,795	139,270	54,060
Same period 1897	43,650	2,327	103,734	56,290
Shipments—				
Monday, July 25	3,579	78	6,201	301
Tuesday, July 26	1,548	240	4,585	472
Wednesday, July 27	3,618	277	4,038	724
Thursday, July 28	11,000	500	25,000	11,000
Totals	12,745	795	19,824	2,479
Same period last wk.	13,619	755	18,060	2,341
Same period 1897	11,312	44	26,768	2,997

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,500 cattle, 23,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep, against 2,705 cattle, 27,149 hogs, and 12,013 sheep a week ago and 4,183 cattle, 17,707 hogs, and 9,004 sheep the corresponding Friday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 228@285 lbs cost $3.82@3.90, and 165@175 lbs $3.81@3.85. Armour bought 5,000; Anglo-American, 2,000; Boyd & Lunham, 900; Chicago, 2,500; Continental, 2,000; Hammond, 800; International, 2,000; Lipton, 600; Morris, 1,800; Swift, 4,000; total, 21,600; left over, 2,500.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 211,000 hogs the first four days of this week, against 245,000 a week ago, 186,000 a year ago, and 120,000 two years ago. Cattle thus far this week, 95,000, against 94,000 a week ago and 100,000 a year ago.

E. C. Brown says: "Country buyers in many instances did not receive as much for their hogs in Chicago as they paid for them at home. Receipts will certainly be much smaller for a few days and prices will probably react sharply."

Cattle—The market ruled weak to 15c lower. The choicest corn-fed steers were barely steady, while the general market for beef cattle was 10@15c lower, or 20@30c lower than last Monday. Some of the common and "grassy" cattle sold 35@40c below Monday's highest prices. Native steers averaging 890@1,625 lbs sold at $4.00@5.55, bulk $4.70@5.30; fed Western steers, 1,001@1,604 lbs, $3.85@5.30; distillery fed steers, 1,180@1,406 lbs, $5.00@5.20; straight Texas cows, 783 lbs, $3.12½; native cows, $2.00@4.30; heifers, $2.75@5.00; bulls, $2.45@4.30; stags, $4.00@4.60; calves, $5.00@6.50; and stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.70.

Hogs—The market was weak, with prices generally 10c lower. Receipts were below all expectations and the quality was poorer than usual. The demand from all sources was indifferent. Heavy sold at $3.70@4.02½, bulk $3.80@3.90; light, $3.60@3.90, bulk $3.80@3.87½; mixed, $3.65@3.95, bulk $3.82½@3.87½; pigs, $2.80@3.80, bulk $3.40@3.60.

Sheep—Trade was fairly active, and values ruled steady. The good to choice lambs sold at $5.75@6.25, while common and medium sold at $4.25@5.25. Feeding lambs are not wanted. Native sheep sold at $3.00@4.75, largely at $4.00@4.50; Westerns sold mainly at $4.25@4.40, with half-fat kind salable at $3.75@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—Cattle — Receipts, 3,000 head, including 500 Texans; market steady for natives and easier for Texans; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.60; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.30; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@4.20; cows and heifers, $2.90@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market steady to be lower; Yorkers, $3.80@3.90; packers, $3.75@3.85; butchers', $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 2,200; market steady; native muttons, $3.25@4.85; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market steady; native steers, $3.65@5.30; Texas steers, $2.50@4.95; Texas cows, $2.50@3.80; native cows and heifers, $1.00@3.85; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.55; bulls, $2.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.75; heavies, $3.60@3.85; packers, $3.50@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.70; lights, $3.40@3.85; Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; pigs, $3.25@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; lambs, $4.00@6.25; muttons, $3.00@4.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady, stronger; native beef steers, $4.30@5.20; Western steers, $4.00@4.70; Texas, steady, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.70; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.60; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,300; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.65@3.67½; light, $3.50@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.65@3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.60@4.30; do Westerns, $3.70@4.20; lambs, $4.25@6.00.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,009 head; no trading; feeling steady; cables lower; live cattle, 9½@10½c; refrigerator beef, 8@12c per lb; exports none. Calves—Receipts, 53 head; market dull; veals, $4.00@5.50; buttermilks, nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,670; sheep a shade lower; lambs, lower; sheep, $3.00@6.50; choice, $4.75; lambs, $4.50@5.75; one car fancy, $6.20; culls, $4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,427; market lower at $4.20@4.50.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 28.—Credit balances, 96c. Certificates, first sales, 95½c; highest, 95½c; lowest and closed, 95c bid for cash. Sales, 5 cash, 95½c; 12 cash, 95c. Shipments, 103,877 brls; runs, 89,698 brls.

He Is a Stern Preacher.

The Rev. W. A. Van Gundy of Hutchinson, Ill., led his 5-year-old boy to the reform school by a leather strap, one end of which was tied around the boy's neck. After the boy had been placed in the school the father returned to his church and conducted the usual service.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Trude—178229—Andrew Lendberg vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; judgt., $3,000; appld.

Judge Gibbons—185533—Supreme Lodge K. of P. vs. Lexington Hotel and Bldg. Co.; by deflt., $10,895.63.—174836—Michael Graff, use Seward S. Shirey, vs. Ill. Steel Co.; on findg., $175; satisfied.—186563—Wm. H. Timlin vs. City of Chgo.; on plea, $122.32.—186798—Mary V. Ward vs. U. E. R. R. Co. et al.; on findg., $25; satisfied.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—5085—Gorceaw vs. Gorceaw; dec. div.

Judge Ball—2076—McKean vs. Burke; dec. sale.—169671—Rosenberg vs. Edmanson; same.—2728—Mann vs. Thomas; same.—3785—Howe vs. Howe; dec.

Judge Gibbons—4376—Weise vs. Reinke; dec.—12878—Marr vs. Stenke; dec. sale.—13383—Pellett vs. Berwister; same.—178159—Newman vs. Talbot; def. dec.—13662—Tyrrell vs. Tyrrell; dec. div.—13286—Flooda vs. Flooda; same.—13602—Joggerson vs. Joggerson; dec. div.—185529—Snell vs. Snell; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Ball—Emergency business.
Judge Tuley—8235.
Judge Clifford—In chambers.
Judge Gibbons—Emergency business.
Judge Carter—[County Court]—9:30 a. m., motions of course; 10 a. m., 17084 and spl. objectn. 103.
Judge Batten—[County Court]—Genl. tax objectns.
Judge Wheatley—[County Court]—Genl. tax objectns.
Judge Kohlsaat—[Probate Court]—No court till Tuesday.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—1832.
Judge Hanecy—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3792, 3944, 4522, 4450, 4463, 4483, 609, 4264, 4099, 4470, 4471, 4321.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—3566, 3988, 3989, 4202, 6396, 4495, 4496, 4497, 4499, 4529, 4349, 359, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 913.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3605 on trial.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—The Western Electric Company vs. The Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

It is said that the scale of liens on policies issued under the natural premium plan by the National Life association of Hartford has been found insufficient and policy-holders have been notified that to avoid making assessments the amount of the lien must be increased. It is said the lien is increased from about 25 per cent in the case of younger policy-holders to 50 per cent among those of advanced age.

Several resignations of members of the union will take effect in a few days. R. S. Critchell has given ninety days' notice of his intention to resign as representing the State of Pennsylvania and the Teutonia of New Orleans.

Frank Holmes was placing the line of insurance on the H. T. Thompson risk yesterday. This is the risk which has caused so much trouble among local insurance agents. Fry & Sheldon were ordered to cancel their policies on the risk and to stay off for fifteen months.

The Trial board yesterday afternoon affirmed the finding of the Investigating committee in the cases of W. J. Hemstreet and Louis Hasbrouck. The James I. Loeb case did not come up for review.

Representatives of companies contributing to the maintenance of the fire patrol will meet this morning.

Nebraska's Corn Crop.

Lincoln, Neb., July 26.—In view of the number of telegrams received throughout Nebraska during the last few days with reference to the condition of corn since hot winds were reported, the State Board of Agriculture has issued this bulletin: "Telegrams from the various corn producing sections of Nebraska on the condition of that cereal give no cause for alarm. Much rain has fallen where most needed during the last forty-eight hours. Heavy rains fell all over western Nebraska on Monday night, extending into Kansas and Colorado. Nebraska corn has not been damaged to any appreciable extent by the drought yet, and with one more good rain within the next two weeks the crop is certain. The acreage, however, will be at least 20 per cent less than last year. The yield will average forty-five bushels to the acre."

Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company (OF CHICAGO). REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons, and Capital Stock of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and of receipts and trust certificates issued by the Central Trust Company of New York therefor:

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement of January 30, 1897, notice is hereby given that this Committee has prepared and adopted a plan of reorganization, and lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York.

Further deposits of the above-named First Mortgage Bonds and coupons and capital stock will be received by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, and the ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, up to and including August 5th, 1898. Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained at the office of any one of the depositaries.

New York, July 13, 1898.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York City.

The Grijalva Land & Coffee Company

Genl. R. M. Gano, President of this company, is at the Sherman House, cor. of Clark and Randolph, where he can be seen every evening at from 2 to 6 o'clock for the next ten days by any one who desires information as to tropical Mexico.

The company owns in fee simple 100,000 acres of land on one of the largest rivers in Mexico, 60 miles from the Gulf, in the finest

Rubber, Chocolate, Vanilla, Sugar, Tobacco, Coffee, and Tropical Fruit District in the Republic,

And has secured valuable concessions from the government, and provided its own boats for transportation purposes. It is now engaged in the development of its plantations and is making preparations for placing its timbers on the market and for colonizing its surplus lands. Genl. Gano is here to place the unsold balance of its stock in order to push more rapidly the development of these properties.

July 26, 1898.

Price, McCormick & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
WILL FINANCE UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS on New Government Three Per Cents upon moderate terms AND WILL BUY AND SELL THEM for Delivery When Issued.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
and Dealers in
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WANT TO OUST FREEDMAN

NATIONAL LEAGUE MAGNATES ANGERED BY THE NEW-YORKER.

Say He Is an Injury to the Game—Holmes Case Likely to Precipitate a Row with the Gotham Manager—Tells Hanlon the Offending Baltimore Player Will Not Be Allowed on Polo Grounds—To Prefer Charges in Order to Discipline Eastern Leader.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	59	29	.670	Pittsburg	44	43	.506
Boston	55	30	.647	Philadelphia	40	42	.488
Cleveland	52	32	.619	Brooklyn	33	49	.402
Baltimore	49	32	.605	Washington	31	53	.369
Chicago	47	40	.540	Louisville	32	56	.363
New York	44	40	.523	St. Louis	24	64	.272

Yesterday's Results.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.
Louisville, 6; New York, 4.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.

Games Today.

Washington at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

SENATORS PLAY HERE TODAY.

After Three Days' Rest Burns' Men Will Again Begin Battle in the Pennant Race.

Andrew Freedman, President of the New York Baseball club, yesterday stopped payment on the gate receipts of the New York-Baltimore game of Monday. Freedman forfeited the game, because Umpire Lynch refused to put "Ducky" Holmes off the field. Holmes' offense consisted in remarking to a spectator that he was glad he was "no longer playing for a Sheeny."

The action of Freedman makes him liable to a fine of $1,000, which Manager Hanlon says he will ask the league to impose.

The league magnates to a man are opposed to Freedman and his methods. He has by his action given the chance some of them say they have been waiting for.

The day after the late row Freedman sent a letter to Hanlon saying he would not permit "Ducky" Holmes to enter the Polo Grounds when the Orioles came again to New York. Mr. Hanlon can afford to pay Holmes a handsome salary, carry him to New York, have him refused admission, and then get $1,000 from Freedman by asking the league to vote. The vote would result 11 to 1 on the question, say baseball people in a position to know.

Ready to Prefer Charges.

The league is ready now to prefer charges against the New York magnate. His action in the Holmes case, some of the magnates say, is but a circumstance in his long career in the baseball world. He has injured baseball in New York and Brooklyn, they say.

The league magnates have already prepared to try to oust Freedman at the end of the national agreement, but that is binding for three more years. At the end of that time the New York franchise will probably be granted to some other party.

A league power said recently: "Charges may be preferred against Freedman—either specific charges of failure to comply with the laws of the league or a general charge of being a detriment to the game. He could be ousted that way, but it might take a fight in the courts. At the end of the national agreement we will not be forced to accept as a partner a man who is detrimental to our interests. Members in good standing in the present league will renew the agreement, and Mr. Freedman is not a member in good standing."

President Hart refuses to discuss the case, saying he has no right to express an opinion, as he might some day have to act on the matter as a member of the board.

Senators Here Today.

Washington comes today for the closing series in Chicago. The Senators have fared ill at the hands of Chicago this season and come to make an effort to redeem the showing. Callahan will probably pitch for Chicago against Mercer.

The Senators have had hard luck this season, especially Weyhing. The old twirler has pitched wonderful ball. Indeed, he ought to be up among the leaders of the twirlers of the league, yet he has lost more games than he has won. The team has been lamentably weak at short and third, but Wagner is expected to help out in the last corner. Wrigley, at short, is a queer mixture of brilliancy and feebleness. His nervous fingers have let many a victory leak out through the short field. The injury to Duke Farrell weakened the club, for it occasioned a general switching around of the players which resulted in playing two men out of position. The club is in shape now and should have a prosperous trip through the West.

Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 28.—Mystifying curves and excellent support behind him enabled Pratt to shut Pittsburg out today. Pittsburg's field work was good, but not good enough to overcome the hits made by the Phillies. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Philad'phia.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Cooley, cf.	2	3	3	0	0
McCr'ry, cf.	0	0	1	1	1	Doug'ss, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
McC'thy, lf.	0	0	2	0	1	Deleh'ty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
B'w'man, c.	0	0	2	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	3	1	3	1	McF'rl'd, c.	2	1	6	2	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	9	0	Lauder, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0
Gardner, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	3	3	1
Rhines, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Piatt, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals	0	8	27	18	2	Totals	7	14	27	12	1

Pittsburg ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ...... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1—7

Two-base hits—Cooley, Lauder. Three-base hits—Rhines, Lajoie, McFarland. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Padden [2], Cooley. Double play—Padden-Ely-O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Rhines, 1; off Piatt, 2. Struck out—By Rhines, 2; by Piatt, 6. Wild pitch—Rhines. Time—2:00. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 1.

Cincinnati, O., July 28.—Brooklyn could not hit Hawley with men on bases today, while the Reds did their batting when hits meant runs. Attendance, 1,773. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	2	1	4	1	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
St'nf'ldt, 2b.	1	3	4	2	1	La Ch'ce, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1
Corc'r'n, ss.	0	1	2	6	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	0	1	Grim, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Hawley, p.	1	1	1	1	0	Kennedy, p.	0	2	0	2	1
Totals	7	11	27	11	2	Totals	1	9	24	10	2

Cincinnati ...... 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 1 *—7
Brooklyn ...... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Smith, La Chance. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Griffin, Sheckard. Double plays—Corcoran-Beckley. First on balls—Off Hawley, 3; off Kennedy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1. Time—1:50. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Boston won today's game by bunching their hits in the fourth and ninth innings. Hughey's wildness gave them two runs in the first inning. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, lf.	1	2	3	0	1	Long, ss.	1	1	4	3	2
Stenzel, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	Stafford, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Duffy, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Clements, c.	0	2	9	0	0	Collins, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0	Bergen, c.	1	2	7	2	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Yeager, 1b.	1	3	3	1	0
Sugden, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Pickett, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hughey, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Nichols, p.	1	1	2	0	0
*Taylor	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	2	7	27	7	1	Totals	6	11	27	11	2

*Batted for Hughey in ninth.

St. Louis ...... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Boston ...... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—6

Two-base hits — Duffy, Dowd. Home run—Yeager. Stolen base—Collins. Base on balls—Off Hughey, 2; off Nichols, 1. Struck out — By Hughey, 7; by Nichols, 2. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time—1:55. Attendance—1,100.

Louisville, 6; New York, 4.

Louisville, Ky., July 28.—Wagner's batting won the game for the Colonels today. He batted in four of the home team's runs and scored two himself. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	V.H'tren, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Hoy, cf.	2	2	6	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Decker, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	2	3	2	1	0	G.Davis, ss.	0	1	3	0	1
H.Davis, 1b.	0	2	7	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2	Doy'e, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Cl'gman, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1
Kittridge, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Cun'gh'm, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Rusie, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	6	9	27	10	2	Totals	4	6	24	6	2

Louisville ...... 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—6
New York ...... 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Stolen base—Gleason. Two-base hits—H. Davis, Kittridge, Rusie, Doyle. Home runs—Wagner, Hartman. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, H. Davis, Decker. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 1; off Rusie, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 2. Time—1:50. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Rain at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28.—The Cleveland-Baltimore game transferred from Cleveland to this city was postponed on account of wet grounds.

McPhee Is Out of the Game.

Cincinnati, O., July 28.—[Special.]—"Biddy" McPhee, the king of second basemen, who is laying off, said tonight he had gone "stale" and was unfit for play. The loss of McPhee is a hard blow to the Reds' pennant aspirations. Steinfeldt will cover the base.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	53	31	.630	Columbus	44	37	.543
St. Paul	52	35	.597	Detroit	34	51	.400
Kansas City	51	37	.579	St. Joseph	29	49	.371
Milwaukee	51	38	.573	Minneapolis	26	60	.302

St. Joseph, Mo., July 28.—Two fortunate singles and a two-bagger, producing three runs, won the game for the Saints today in the eighth inning. Score:

St. Joseph ...... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—5 11 5
Milwaukee ...... 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 5 2

Batteries—Daub and McCauley; Reidy and Speer.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—Cook was knocked out of the box in the second inning, after the Senators had secured eight runs. The Millers then went to pieces, and put up a decidedly yellow exhibition, while the visitors gave their pitchers perfect support. Score:

Minneapolis ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 8
Columbus ...... 3 5 1 1 2 0 7 1 1—21 15 0

Batteries—Cook, Wright, and Dixon; Ritter, Frary, Jones, and Sullivan.

Kansas City, Mo., July 28.—Pardee was strong, and received good support. The Blues bunched hits opportunely. Score:

Indianapolis ...... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—5 8 3
Kansas City ...... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3—6 11 1

Batteries—Phillips and Lynch; Pardee and Wilson.

St. Paul, Minn., July 28.—The Saints made it three straight today, hitting hard and fielding beautifully. The Detroits got three of their hits, one a double, in the fourth inning. Score:

St. Paul ...... 1 2 0 3 1 0 1 1 *—9 10 0
Detroit ...... 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 5

Batteries—Cross and Spies; Beam and Wilson.

Changes in the Minneapolis Club.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—Pitcher Cook of the Minneapolis baseball team has been released. Frary, an outfielder from Toronto, has been signed, and will take the place of Hale, who has been on trial. Reilly, who has been playing third base, has gone to Denver. Wilmot, who this week succeeded Schmelz as manager, will not play with the team for some time owing to a disabled eye.

Amateur Notes.

The Chicago Unions will play the Illinois Cycling club at the Unions' park on Sunday afternoon.

The All-Chicagos will play the Auburn Parks on Sunday at Seventy-ninth street and Wentworth avenue.

The Featherstones, the only club of the city to defeat the Unions this season, will play the Marquettes on Sunday at Daly's Park.

The Chronicles met their first defeat of the Newspaper league season yesterday at Ogden Avenue Baseball Park at the hands of Joe Hoban's tigers. Score, 12 to 7.

TENNIS AT ONWENTSIA CLUB.

Bond and Collins Split Even with Ward and Davis, the Deciding Matches to Be Played Today.

Brilliant tennis was seen yesterday afternoon at the Onwentsia club. Forbes beat Wrenn in straight sets, Fischer won two in three from Chase, and Bond and Collins and Ward and Davis in doubles split with a set each.

The double match was hotly contested and brought out some of the best tennis of the day. Profiting by their experience of last week the Western men directed most of their play to Davis, the weaker of the two Harvard men, and the result justified these tactics. Davis was erratic and knocked out of court and into the net at critical times. The first set went to Bond and Collins, 7–5, and the next to the Easterners, 9–7, when darkness made further play impossible. The deciding set will be played this afternoon.

Sam Chase took the first set of his match with Fischer with surprising ease, the score being 6–1. Fischer seemed to be way off his game and his recklessness aided the former Western champion not a little, although Chase played steadily and at times brilliantly. The second set saw Fischer brace, and as the result he won, 6–1. The third went into the hands of the New York man by a similar score.

Forbes won from Everts Wrenn in straight sets, 6–1, 6–4, but the match was close and interesting, notwithstanding the seeming one-sidedness of the score. Both men prefer to play from the back of the court, but Forbes proved the master and won by superior steadiness. This afternoon, besides the final set of the match between Bond and Collins against Ward and Davis, the semi-finals of the singles will be finished. The two double matches scheduled for this afternoon are Fischer and Forbes vs. Bond and Collins, and Ward and Davis vs. Wrenn and Chase. Summaries:

Singles—First round—Forbes beat Wrenn, 6–1, 6–4; Fischer beat Chase, 1–6, 6–1, 6–1.

Doubles—Bond and Collins vs. Ward and Davis [unfinished], 7–5, 7–9.

EVANSTON TENNIS SUMMARIES.

Holabird and Miller Play an Interesting Match with Clark and Don De Golyer.

Robert Holabird and George Miller fought their way to a position in the final round of doubles at the Evanston Country club tennis tournament yesterday afternoon. Their match with Clark and Don De Golyer brought forth the most exciting tennis of the day, but it was played just before the heavy rain-storm while the spectators were seeking shelter. Seven matches in singles were decided, and Wilson, T. Lord, and Ewen found their way to the semi-final round. Summary:

Singles—First round—De Golyer defeated Millard, 6–1, 6–3; Towne defeated Hoagland, 6–3, 4–6, 8–6; Clark defeated Miller, 2–6, 7–5, 6–4; Ewen defeated Armsby by default.

Second round—Wilson defeated Donnell, 6–0, 6–2; T. Lord defeated Clark, 6–2, 6–4; Ewen defeated Coble, 6–0, 6–1.

Doubles—First round—Armsby and Towne defeated Coble and Hess, 2–6, 6–0, 6–3; Wilson and Ewen defeated C. Connell and P. Connell, 6–4, 6–4.

Second round—Holabird and Miller defeated D. De Golyer and Clark, 6–3, 1–6, 6–2.

There will be four matches today. Armsby and Towne will meet Wilson and Ewen in doubles to decide who shall enter the final round with Holabird and Miller. The final round will be played tomorrow afternoon. In singles De Golyer and Towne will meet in the second round, and the winner of the match will play Wilson in the semi-final to decide who shall meet the winner of the Lord-Ewen match in the final contest for club championship.

GOLF CONTESTS AT WHEATON.

Mrs. D. W. Bowles Secures First Place in the Match for the Mrs. V. Shaw-Kennedy Prize.

"Ladies' day" at the Wheaton golf links was observed yesterday afternoon with a women's handicap for the Mrs. V. Shaw-Kennedy prize. Play, which was for nine holes, medal play, began at 2:30 o'clock, many driving off later, however, in order to avoid the heat. The event had a large entry, but eight of those entered failed to hand in their score cards.

Mrs. D. W. Bowles secured first place, with a net record of 55. Mrs. Bowles had an allowance of 27 strokes. Miss Ariel Cotton, with a handicap of 22 strokes, came second with a net score of 57. Miss Shearson made the nine holes in 55, but her penalty of three strokes raised her score to 58. Miss Abbott, playing from scratch, made the rounds in 68. Scores:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mrs. D. W. Bowles	82	27	55
Miss Ariel Cotton	79	22	57
Miss Shearson	55	*3	58
Mrs. E. R. Pike	69	10	59
Mrs. W. Kirk	66	6	60
Mrs. J. R. Gott	71	11	60
Mrs. W. Farquhar	85	12	73
Mrs. E. W. Cramer	87	22	65
Miss Abbott	68	sc.	68
Mrs. E. L. Ryerson	91	22	69
Miss Mitchell	107	22	85
Miss Wilkins	121	27	94

*Penalized three strokes.

In the mixed foursome finals for the Mrs. E. W. Cramer prizes Mr. A. L. Reid and Mrs. E. R. Pike defeated Mr. C. B. Macdonald and Miss Abbott, presenting a net score of 93. Mr. Macdonald and Miss Abbott made a scratch score of 96. Mr. C. B. Macdonald and Mr. Clarke defeated Harry Hamlin and Aitkin Clarke in a hotly contested foursome match by the score of three up.

YACHTS UPSET IN A SQUALL.

Regatta at Put-in-Bay Results Disastrously for Some of the Boats—Judges Call It a Race.

Put-in Bay, O., July 28.—The yacht races this afternoon were sailed in one of the fiercest white squalls that has swept over this lake this season, and two of the boats were capsized. The events for the day were the races for the 52, 42, 37, 32, 27, and 28 footers. The course was five miles to the windward and return, the first three classes going over the course twice, and the other three only once. The races were started in a fresh breeze. Just as the boats rounded the stakeboat the squall burst in all its fury. The lake was soon covered with spray, while the waves rolled high, and the yachts were lost to sight. When the storm had passed and the mist cleared away Mabel of Toledo and Carrie B. of Detroit were seen lying bottom upward on the course. The crews were rescued with difficulty. In the meantime Wrinkle had been run ashore, its crew being rescued. Nearly all the yachts lost some canvas. The keel yachts kept the course, and finished the race. Puritana and Surprise crossed the line nearly together, with Shamrock, Enright, Eva, and Vinco following. The judges decided to call it a race, and the prizes were awarded as follows: Fifty-two foot class, Surprise, first prize; 42-foot class, Enright, first; 37-foot class, Puritana, first; 32-foot class, Alborak first, Eva second, Viking third; 27-foot class, Vinco first, Sirocco second.

Corbett Hard at Work.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 28.—[Special.]—Corbett worked faithfully in his quarters this morning under poor conditions. A heavy rain that failed, however, to lessen the murky heat necessitated the closing of all the windows. The room was hot and stifling, but his work at the ball and with dumbbells was performed with all his accustomed zeal and not a minute was lost in the allotted two hours devoted to practice. Corbett sparred with Ray Doyle for half an hour. Corbett said this afternoon he would probably go to Buffalo two days before his fight with McCoy and get the lay of the ground. He was little disturbed with the report that Buffalo's Mayor might decide to interfere with the contest. No such outcome, however, is expected by the trainers, who claim that the fight will be strictly within the provisions of the law.

CANDELARIA'S GOOD RACE

CHARLIE CHRISTY BEATEN AT HARLEM BY AN OUTSIDER.

Burns, on the Heavily Backed Favorite, Claims a Foul Which Is Not Allowed—Winner Comes with a Rush on the Outside, Capturing the Race at the Wire—"Willie" Martin Rides Marblehead to Victory in the Congress Hall Stakes at Saratoga.

Favorites landed all but one of the races at Harlem yesterday, and in that one, the fifth, at a mile and seventy yards, Charlie Christy, the odds-on favorite, was beaten in a pretty finish by Candelaria, rated at 8 to 1. Lady Ellerslie was the second choice and shared the play with Christy. Morte Fonse was considered next best, and Candelaria the outsider of the four. The latter's race of Tuesday, in which he ran second to Schorr's horse, with Elusive third, caused a few of the bettors to take a chance, although it was not believed he could beat Christy.

The quartet went away at the first break. Lady Ellerslie set the pace, with Charlie Christy in close pursuit. Candelaria held on in third place until well into the stretch, when he came up with a rush, and catching Burns on Christy napping won the race right at the wire. Burns, having beaten Ellerslie, let up a little in his work, believing he had the race safe, but he did not figure on Candelaria coming on the outside. Burns claimed a foul after the race, but the judges paid no attention to it. Candelaria made a game race of it, as did Lady Ellerslie, who was coming fast at the finish.

It looked like Burns' day for the first three races, and many of the racegoers played the jockey, regardless of the horse. On Sangamon, favorite in the first race, a three-quarters dash for 4-year-olds and up, he scored his first victory. Sangamon outclassed the field and won with plenty to spare. Carrie F. finished second and ran an excellent race.

Burns and Batten were the pick of the crowd in the second race, a 2-year-old affair at five furlongs. Canace and Boney Boy both had many supporters, Canace making a strong bid at the finish, securing second place. With better handling Canace would have given Batten a stiffer argument.

Don Orsino was the next horse which Burns piloted to victory, and then he quit. The Don was the favorite at 2 to 1 in a field of seven, the race being for 3-year-olds at a mile. It was owing only to Burns' good ride that the Don won, for Found led the field from the start and was only beaten after a fierce drive at the finish. Burns held Don Orsino back until within a sixteenth from home, and then came with a rush.

George H. Ketcham gave Abuse a race in the fourth event at three-quarters of a mile, but was disqualified for fouling Abe Furst. Jockey Reiff was not strong enough to handle George, and rounding the turn tried to use his whip, allowing the horse's head to drop, interfering with Abe Furst. The little rider got his mount going again and was right after Abuse at the finish.

Stamina, the favorite, won the last race, a selling affair for 2-year-olds at five and one-half furlongs. On the far turn there was a mixup which spoiled any chances one or two of the field may have had. April's Lady jumped on Judge Wilcox and almost fell herself, and in staggering interfered with Stamina, but little Reiff went on, and by game riding landed the race.

Harlem Summaries July 28.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Sangamon, 95 [T. Burns]	1	1^{nk}	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	$1^{2\frac{1}{2}}$	1^2
8-1	Carrie F., 90 [McNickle]	3	3^{nk}	3^2	2^2	2^2
8-1	Ella Penzance, 97 [Rose]	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4^2	3^h

Time, 1:13½. Millie M., May Fern, Caius, Amy Wade, Miss Casey, Summer Sea, Incetatus, La Salle, C. H. Whelan, and Warren Point finished as named. Start good. Won easily; second hand ridden; third and fourth driving to the limit. Sangamon far outclassed his field. Carrie F. is a consistent filly. Ella Penzance was lucky to be third. She was tiring and Millie M. coming fast at the finish.

Second race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Batten, 102 [T. Burns]	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1^{nk}	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4-1	Canace, 92 [McNickle]	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4^{nk}	$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
20-1	Miss Marks, 90 [J. Reiff]	2	[illegible]	4^{nk}	5^5	3^2

Time, 1:00¼. Espionage, Boney Boy, and Excursion finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Candlemas or Hayden Edwards—Susie McNairy. Start good. Won driving; second and third driving even harder. Batten was the best as the race was run. He got a good send off and took the short route. Canace suffered from poor handling. Espionage did not run her race. She broke on the outside and took the long route. Miss Marks finished fast.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Don Orsino, 97 [T. Burns]	1	2^h	2^3	2^4	1^h
6-1	Found, 92 [McNickle]	4	1^4	1^4	1^3	2^7
5-1	St. Alfonses D., 103 [Bloss]	3	3^{nk}	3^2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3^h

Time, 1:40¼. Nathanson, Pacemaker, Barataria, and George Krats finished as named. Start good. Won in a drive; second under punishment and out to the last ounce; third and fourth doing their best. Don Orsino was best handled. Riders reversed Found would have won.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
13-20	Abuse, 113 [Bloss]	1	1^{nk}	1^2	1^2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7-1	*G. H. Ket'm, 92 [J. Reiff]	3	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
7-1	Abe Furst, 107 [Everett]	2	3^1	3^2	3^2	$3^{2\frac{1}{2}}$
.....	Newsga'er, 104 [T. Burns]	4	5	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4^{nk}

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 1:12¾. Libertine also ran. Start good. Won in a mild drive; the others were hard pressed. Abuse was the best and was in rare form. Bloss rides this fellow to perfection. The horse likes to race in front, and Bloss managed to get him there from the start. George H. Ketcham was a good horse in the race. With a stronger jockey he would have given Abuse a stout argument.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 70 yards:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Candelaria, 103½ [N. Tur'r]	2^{nk}	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7-10	C. Christy, 107 [T. Burns]	1^h	2^5	2^3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
7-2	L. Ellerslie, 95 [McNickle]	3^{nk}	1^2	1^2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3^4

Time, 1:44½. Morte Fonso also ran. Off first break to a good start. It was a driving finish. Candelaria was lucky and well ridden, but possibly not the best. His win was somewhat of a scratch. Charley Christy was best today.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Stamina, 112 [L. Reiff]	4^h	3^{nk}	5	5	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
7-1	Foxnette, 107 [Hewitt]	7	7	3^4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2^h
6-1	G. Parisienne, 107 [N. Tur'r]	5^{nk}	4^h	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3^2

Time, 1:08¾. Elizabeth R. and Rosa Masso finished as named. April's Lady pulled up; Judge Wilcox cut down. Winner, ch. c., by Great Tom—Endurance. Start good. Won cleverly at the end after hard early punishment. Second and third were driving to the limit. Stamina was far the best and had to be to win.

Today's Harlem Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling—The Crawfish, 97 pounds; Flirtation, 97; Pella B., 97; Becky Ban, 97; White Pine, 97; Cora Havill II., 97; Nellie Fonso, 97; Oscar's Joy, 99; Numa, 100; Defender II., 100; Major Eskridge, 100; Air Blast, 100; Prince Harry, 102; Sun God, 104; Silver Tone, 104; Blue Lick, 104; Mr. Johnson, 104; Vim and Vinegar, 105.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Daisy F., 90 pounds; Uarda, 101; Pete Kitchen, 102; Martin K., 103; Goose Liver, 103; Muskalonge, 105; Alvarado II., 105; Prosecutor, 106; Friar John, 106.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies—Mendacious, 103 pounds; Mistress Peg, 103; Charline, 103; Loyal Girl, 103; Tulla Fonso, 103; Guess Me, 107; Jinks, 110; Spirituelle, 114.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Found, 90 pounds; Nathanson, 95; Apple Jack, 95; Dousterswivel, 95; Osmon, 105; Lady Callahan, 105; The Tarcoon, 107; Lew Hopper, 107; Eddie Burke, 110; The Devil, 100.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Locust Blossom, 87 pounds; Florence Chance, 87; La Champagne, 87; Afamada, 91; Tally Ho, 92; Babieca, 92; Treopia, 105.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—John Bright, 98 pounds; Charley Christy, 106; Simon W., 113.

MARTIN WINS ON MARBLEHEAD.

In a Hard Finish He Lands His Mount Ahead in the Congress Hall Stakes at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 28.—[Special.]—The Saratoga races opened today with a light attendance but good racing. A light rain this morning made the track slow. Joseph J. Burke presided in the judges' stand, Matt Byrnes did the starting. C. H. Pettingill was the steward for the Jockey club, while Phil Dwyer acted in similar capacity for the association. Dwyer started two horses today, Marblehead and Handball. For the races in which those horses ran Judge Burke acted as second steward, being deputized by Pettingill and Dwyer. During the meeting, whenever Dwyer starts a horse, Judge Burke will act as presiding judge and second steward.

The Congress Hall Stakes, five furlongs, for 2-year-olds, was the feature of the card. It had eight starters. In a terrific finish between Marblehead and Satirist and Hungarian, "Willie" Martin's skillful riding landed Marblehead the winner by a nose. Hungarian, third, was only a nose behind Satirist. Dr. Eichberg was beaten a length.

Tod Sloan predicted the sandy going would beat him. Sloan did not ride a winner. He is not looking well.

Belle of Troy, owned by Jack McDonald, and well backed, showed great speed.

The opening event, five furlongs, was won by Miss Miriam, sister of Tammany, recently sold to William C. Whitney for $2,000. All the horses purchased by the ex-Secretary of the Navy are raced under the colors of Sydney Paget, who has registered leases of their running qualities. Cash Sloan wore the Paget colors on Miss Miriam. She opened a gap of four lengths in the final quarter, and just lasted long enough to win. Maceo was second, Ben Hadad third, and Hurly Burly only a nose away. Maceo promises to be dangerous in his stake engagements here.

Sam Hildreth won the second race with Twinkler, recently purchased from W. Boots & Son. There was 15 to 1 against Twinkler. Clawson had an easy ride. George B. Cox got off badly, and could not extend himself in the going.

Boy Orator beat Handball in the fourth race. Handball looked a sure winner fifty yards away. After the race Phil Dwyer said to Judge Burke: "I lost that race by not telling Martin to keep his horse going after getting to the front. Handball will lean over against a horse and not go away from him unless forced."

Poetess, Tod Sloan up, was the cause of a long delay at the post. Sloan was blameless, but nevertheless the spectators hissed him. Kinley Mack won from start to finish, with a little rousing in the last furlong, where Piccolo made an unavailing move.

"Willie" Martin will not ride on tracks where Judge Clark presides, excepting in stakes.

Saratoga Summaries July 28.

Weather clear; track slow and deep, but improving.

First race, ⅝ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
15-1	M. Miriam, 106½ [C. Sloan]	4	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1^1	1^1	$1^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
6-1	Maceo, 124 [W. Martin]	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6^3	6^3	2^h
11-5	Ben Hadad, 111 [Barrett]	6	6^3	4^h	5^1	3^h

Time, 1:03. Hurly Burly, Imperator, Loiterer, and Laroquoise finished as named. Start fair. Won driving; second and third also driving hard. Miss Mariam ran an extra good race and was at home in the deep going. Maceo came with a rush at the end. He ran a good race at the weights. Ben Hadad is not used to a deep track, but ran well, and will do to follow. Hurly Burly had speed.

Second race, 1 mile, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Twinkler, 104 [Clawson]	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1^h	1^1	1^3
1-2	Nearest, 102 [T. Sloan]	2	1^h	3^3	3^3	2^3
12-1	McAllister, 104 [Barrett]	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2^2	2^2	$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$

Time, 1:45¼. Deerfoot and George B. Cox finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Brutus—Nabette. Start good. Won handily; second easily. Nearest dropped clear out of it on the far turn. Those behind her at the end were stopping badly. Twinkler was well handled and ran a good race. George B. Cox had no speed.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, Congress Hall Stakes:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-5	Marblehead, 114 [W. Ma'n]	1	2^1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5^2	1^n
10-1	Satirist, 107 [R. Williams]	4	5	6^2	4^h	2^h
15-1	Hungarian, 107 [Crowh'st]	6	4^1	2^h	$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	3^1

Time, 1:04¾. Dr. Eichberg, Counselor Wernberg, Belle of Troy, The Bouncer, and Jerid also ran. Winner, br. c., by Watercress—Madrid. Start good. Won in a hard drive; second and third also driving. It was a hard drive the last sixteenth and looked anybody's race at the last pole. Marblehead just got up. Dr. Eichberg also ran a good race at the weights. Counselor Wernberg had speed, but quit when the final pinch came.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Boy Orator, 106 [Barrett]	2	$4^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	1^h	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1^h
7-2	Handball, 114 [W. Martin]	3	5^3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2^{1\frac{1}{2}}$	2^2
7-2	Poetess, 106 [T. Sloan]	5	3^h	3^h	3^h	3^6

Time, 1:44¼. Havoc, Premier, and Beau Monde finished as named. Start good. Won driving hard; second also in a drive. Boy Orator was a good horse today and was splendidly ridden. Handball was best and should have won. Martin was caught napping in the last sixteenth and beaten right at the post. Poetess refused to break. Havoc is not good. Delay at the post told on Handball.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Kin. Mack, 110 [W. Martin]	1	1^h	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1^1	1^1
9-5	Piccola, 104 [T. Sloan]	3	4^1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2^3
20-1	Diminutive, 99 [Wisse]	6	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5^1	4^1	3^2

Time, 1:03¼. Ree Mitchell, Flavious, Warhead, Parker Bruce, and Chrysaor finished as named. Winner, b. c., by Islington—Songstress. Start good. Won driving; second driving also. Kinley Mack had to be hard ridden through the stretch. Piccola hung on gamely. The winner was well ridden.

Saratogo Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Ways and Means, 115 pounds; A. N. B., 115; Lost Time, 115; Handcuff, 115; Colonel Tenney, 115; Happy Knack, 115; Effect, 115; Sugden, 115; Tranquil, 112; Menu, 112.

Second race, 1 mile—Buela, 120 pounds; Bardella, 108; Saratoga, 108; Lilian Bell, 108.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Belmar, 119 pounds; Premier, 119; Peat, 116; Squan, 116; Athanas, 107; Valid, 104.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Mr. Clay, 110 pounds; Mail Bag, 107; Galahad, 103; Diva, 100; Water Girl, 100; Bettie Gray, 100.

Fifth race, 6¼ furlongs—Marsian, 118 pounds; Lexington Pirate, 118; Plutarch, 118; Charentus, 118; Damocles, 118; Organ Pilot, 115; Hanlon, 115; Bon Ino, 113; Aratoma, 107; Oxnard, 107.

Brighton Beach Summaries.

New York, July 28.—A poor card, muddy track, and a drizzling rain were the order at Brighton Beach today. The Spinster Stakes furnished a great surprise, for the odds-on favorite, Whiplash, could do no better than third. She was in the lead at the head of the stretch, when Maher brought Fast Black up and O'Connor came with a rush on Florence Breckinridge, both beating her out at the end. Summaries:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Her Own, 101 pounds [O'Connor], 2 to 1, won; Banquo II., 106 [O'Leary], 6 to 5, second; Charagrace, 98 [Songer], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¼. Concord also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs—St. Clair, 110 [Maher], 9 to 2, won; Hapsburg, 110 [Thompson], 4 to 1, second; Dr. Fitzsimmons, 110 [Jones], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04⅕. Sombre also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Tabouret, 111 pounds [Maher], 3 to 5, won; General Maceo, 105 [O'Connor], 10 to 1, second; Bona Dea, 105 [O'Leary], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Ruby Lips also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Sensational, 98 pounds [O'Connor], even, won; Continental, 112 [Maher], 7 to 5, second; Hanwell, 100 [Garrigan], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Lady Marian also ran.

Fifth race, Spinster Stakes, 6 furlongs—Fast Black, 99 [Maher], 7 to 1, won; Florence Breckinridge, 99 [O'Connor], 12 to 1, second; Whiplash, 122 [Doggett], 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:18¼. Lindula, Sky Scraper, and La Cheviot also ran.

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—King T., 111 pounds [Taral], 4 to 1, won; Doggett, 111 [Doggett], 3 to 5, second; Tinge, 111 [O'Leary], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¼. Marshall also ran.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 28.—Violin, in the opening race, was the only winning favorite of the day. The track was in fair shape. David, at 35 to 1, in the owners' handicap, proved quite a surprise. Summaries:

First race, selling, for maidens, 6 furlongs—Violin, 104 pounds [C. Combs], 5 to 2, won; Mound City, 119 [Gilmore], 16 to 1, second; Weird, 119 [W. Dean], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Sir Wayman, Johnny Boahn, Loughmask, Alcides, Glenower, The Brewer, B. H. Collinsville, Fucino, Muskadine, Ferrenti, and Frank Sigman also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 3-16 miles—The Parrot-Mouthed, 102 pounds [Snell], 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Annie Oldfield, 85 [Kane], 40 to 1, second; Charina, 102 [Britton], 9 to 2, third. Time, 2:03¾. Otto H., Dr. Bernays, Gomez, Mrs. Bradshaw, Tewanda, Jack Bradley, Can I See 'Em, Virginia M., and Susie Lillard also ran.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Siddubia, 109 pounds [J. McDonald], 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, won; Xalissa, 98 [Frost], 9 to 2, second; Genna, 75 [Dugan], 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:14¾. Alta May, Visionary, George Dunnett, Tom Lilly, Fourth Ward, Ed Gartland II., Trebor, Barrisso, Free Gold, and Polo also ran.

Fourth race, owners' handicap, 1 1-16 miles—David, 82 pounds [Kelly], 35 to 1, won; The Elector, 100 [J. McDonald], 13 to 5, second; Nick Carter, 75 [Dugan], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Crocket also started.

Fifth race, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Flying Bird, 110 pounds [Snell], 9 to 1, won; Be True, 108 [Gilmore], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sir Gatian, 108 [C. Combs], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Bolerarie, Dandy H., Mona B., Liberty Advance, and Good Hope also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Sorrow, 93 pounds [Frost], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle Bramble, 102 [Snell], 7 to 2, second; Verify, 95 [Lines], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:21¾. Elkin also started.

King's Messenger Wins.

London, July 28.—At the third day's racing of the Goodwood 1898 meeting today Lord Penrhyn's 3-year-old bay colt King's Messenger won the Goodwood Cup, 800 sovereigns. Five horses ran over the course, two miles and a half. L. De Rothschild's Pie Powder was second and J. R. Keene's St. Cloud II. third.

DIRECTUM KELLY WINS EASILY.

Detroit Stake Victor Captures His Race at Cleveland in Straight Heats—Star Pointer to Try for Record.

Cleveland, O., July 28.—Twelve thousand people were at the Glenville track this afternoon in anticipation of the fine sport that always comes on the next to the last day of the meeting. The weather was fine until 3 o'clock, when a bad storm came up. In consequence only two races, the 2:23 trot and the 2:08 pace, were started and finished. In the 2:23 race Directum Kelly, winner of the M. and M. Stake at Detroit, was a hot favorite, selling in the pools at a hundred against a field for fifty, which included True Chimes. Directum Kelly proved that the confidence in him was not misplaced, for he won the three heats with ease, finishing in the first and second heats six or eight lengths ahead of True Chimes and Belle M., his only competitors.

Searchlight was a favorite, 50 to 35, before the first heat of the 2:08 pace, and he became a greater favorite as the race progressed. He was never headed and won in straight heats.

Tomorrow Star Pointer will make two attempts to break his record, and it is expected that the 2:05 pacing class will develop a sensation. Summary:

2:23 class, trotting, purse $2,500:
Directum Kelly, b. s., by Direct [Kelly] 1 1 1
True Chimes, b. g. [Geers] 3 2 2
Belle M., ch. m. [Thayer] 2 3 6
Viola, Russo Greek, Tacomis, and May Bloom also started.
Time—2:13¼; 2:11¼; 2:12.

2:08 class, pacing, purse $2,500:
Searchlight, br. s., by Dark Night [McHenry] 1 1 1
Chehalis, blk. s. [Frazier] 2 2 3
Sally Toler, b. m. [Hussey] 3 5 2
Giles Noyes and Quadriga also started.
Time—2:05¾; 2:05¼; 2:06¾.

Notes of the Track.

Sangamon was run up $100 after the first race.

Judge Wilcox was badly injured in the last race and may have to be killed.

Hildreth's stable, including St. Callatine, Toluca, Hurly Burly, Fonsovannah, and others, has been sold to Pinkerton.

Next Thursday will be "ladies' day." Many women were present yesterday, it being the first "ladies' day" of the meeting.

PREPARE FOR MACKINAC RACE.

Chicago Yacht Club's Fleet Will Start on Its Cruise Saturday, Aug. 6, All Going in One Class.

Five yachts of the Chicago Yacht club fleet will compete in the big Mackinac race, which will start on Saturday, Aug. 6. They are the big fin-keel sloops Vanenna and Siren and the schooners Nomad, Hawthorne, and Toxteth. By agreement all sloops and schooners will sail together in one class, without time allowance. On the surface this looks like a distinct advantage for Vanenna, which has beaten Siren in every race so far this season by a wide margin, and against the schooners the big fin keel has the best of it running, reaching, and beating. In addition to the racing fleet the sloops Blade and Chetopah will cruise down the lake, and be at the Straits soon after the rest. The steam yachts Pathfinder, Thistle, Laura S., Catherine C., and Wilber will be on hand flying the flag of the Chicago Yacht club, and a fleet of a dozen craft will anchor near the flagship Pathfinder, as representing the Chicago club. A number of regattas have been arranged by the Mackinac people, for which a few of the lower lake yachts have been entered. Courses will be laid out in the Straits and handsome prizes given for the events. Chicago yachtsmen are making large bets on their boats.

WIRE RIFLE A WONDER.

GUNMAKERS ARE INTERESTED IN A NEW AMERICAN GUN.

It Is Made of Many Thin Strips of Steel, to Be Bound Together with Seventy-five Miles of Wire, and Is Expected to Surpass All Records—Is Given Official Approval—Care Has Been Taken to Keep Secret the Process of Manufacturing the Weapon.

Early in August, over at Reading, Pa., the winding of seventy-five miles of wire on the 10-inch Brown segmental-tube wire gun, being built for the government in the Scott foundry department of the Reading Iron company, will be begun. In the same shop are being built the first wire guns for service in this country—twenty-five 5-inch and twenty-five 6-inch rapid fire guns, all constructed on the Brown segmental-tube system.

These rapid-fire guns, for the construction of which the Army Ordnance bureau allotted half a million dollars, will be 45 calibers long—the longest guns now in service are of 40 calibers—and they will give a normal velocity with smokeless powder of 2,600 feet a second—2,300 feet is now the maximum service velocity of the best American guns. John Hamilton Brown, the gray-haired down East Yankee inventor, predicts that, at the Sandy Hook proving ground tests, these guns will make new world's records for gun energy.

The great 10-inch Brown gun, to be completed this fall, will be one of the most remarkable pieces of ordnance ever built. The Ordnance and Fortification board a year ago last winter allotted $33,000 for its construction, and the contract was signed early in the spring of 1897. When completed it will be shipped to Sandy Hook to be tested by experts from the Army Ordnance bureau, nearly all of whom have done original research work in the investigation of the theories of built-up and wire gun construction. They have carefully followed the successful development of the Armstrong wire gun in England, and have seen it rightfully supplant the Armstrong built-up gun in both the army and navy; and they are, of course, conversant with the experiments made in this country since 1876 by Woodbridge, Crozier, and Brown.

Given Official Approval.

After more than twenty years of experiment with working models the United States army has given the wire gun its official approval as the peer of the built-up gun, and the forthcoming trials of the 10-inch gun, embodying radical ideas of gun construction, will not be a test of the system, but a demonstration of its efficiency. Artillerymen and gunmakers on both sides of the Atlantic are intensely interested in the test of the big gun.

The core of the Brown gun is made of many strips of steel extending the length of the gun. In the 5-inch gun tested at Sandy Hook four years ago there were twelve of these segments or staves, and in the original plans for the 10-inch gun, as approved by General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, there were ninety segments of thin-rolled steel, each thirty-seven feet long, beveled from a thickness of three-eighths of an inch on the bore edge to a thickness on the outer surface of from .44 to .7 of an inch. The segments tapered, so as to give the core at the muzzle a thickness of one and one-half inches, and at the breech a thickness of five inches. But a few months ago, after the steel companies had begun work on the segments, the inventor submitted to the Ordnance and Fortification board a plan for changing the form of the segments, whereby the efficiency of the gun could be increased one-fifth. The change was approved and the contract amended. Since then the construction of the big gun in Reading has been under lock and key.

On the segmental core will be wound seventy-five miles of steel wire, one-seventh of an inch square, under a tension of 2,000 pounds on each strand of the wire, giving a tension of 98,000 pounds to the square inch. On the breech will be wound twenty-eight layers of wire and on the muzzle eight layers. The gun will then be bored out, a lining tube inserted, chambered, and rifled. A cast-steel jacket, with trunnions, will be shrunk on over the wire barrel to protect the wire from projectiles. The gun itself, the steel that takes the firing strain, will be a mass of wires and thin strips. Not a piece of steel in the barrel will be thicker than an eighth of an inch.

Enormous power of resisting interior strain is gained by this construction, greater than by the English method of winding wire on an ordinary forged steel tube, for no tube of steel can be made as strong as the strips of metal into which it can be rolled; and far greater than by the built-up system of gun construction, in which forged steel tubes are shrunk over one another.

Strongest Form of Steel.

Wire is the strongest form into which steel can be made. While the elastic limit of the steel in the finest built-up guns in the world—and they are made at the naval gun factory in Washington—is never above 50,000 pounds to the square inch, the elastic limit of the finely worked steel in the Brown wire gun is 100,000 pounds to the square inch. While the highest working pressure of our best built-up guns today is 37,000 pounds to the square inch, the Brown gun is designed for a working pressure with smokeless powder of 50,000 pounds. Without receiving injury the inventor claims that it will stand a fifty-ton firing pressure, and he has asked the Ordnance Bureau that the gun be tested with excessive charges of powder.

"I want them to put all the powder in it they can," says Mr. Brown, "and try to burst it. If they will give the gun a chance it will break the world's record."

Some idea of the strength of this new piece of ordnance can be gained by comparing its statistics, as worked out by ordnance officers, with those of guns now in service. The most powerful 10-inch built-up gun in use today is the United States naval type, having a muzzle velocity of 2,099 feet a second and a muzzle energy of 15,531 foot tons. The muzzle energy of the English gun of this type is 14,662 foot tons, and of the French 13,002. As compared with the velocity of 2,099 feet a second, the Brown gun of the same size will have a velocity of 2,988 feet, and a 4,000 foot velocity is promised with excessive powder charges; as compared with the 15,531 foot tons energy of the American built-up gun, the Brown gun will have 38,410 foot tons.

The most powerful gun in the United States service is the 13-inch naval gun, but its muzzle energy is 4,244 foot tons less than the Brown 10-inch will develop. But compare the new American wire gun with the Woolwich wire gun of 11.6 inches caliber—1.6 inches more than the Brown. The English gun develops 3,921 foot tons less energy. And the English gun weighs 46.7 tons, giving 738 foot tons energy to ton of gun, as compared with the Brown gun, weighing 30 tons and giving the enormous energy per ton of gun of 1,280 foot tons.—New York Sun.

TALKS OF HOOLEY'S CHARGES.

D. G. McRae of the London Daily Financial Times Discusses Journalistic Blackmail in England.

D. G. McRae, proprietor of the London Daily Financial Times, passed through the city yesterday after a trip around the world. Mr. McRae was asked about the disclosures made by Ernest T. Hooley in the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, in which he charged the owners of certain financial papers with blackmailing him and also accused certain members of the peerage of accepting money for introductions to their moneyed friends.

"In London," said Mr. McRae, "properties of all qualities are turned into public companies. The stocks are offered to the public in the same way your merchants advertise their wares. The promoter reaches the public through the press. He wants his 'wares' puffed regardless of their merits. There are papers whose editorial columns are for sale. Worse still, there are papers that seek to coerce a purchase of their columns.

"There have been instances exposed recently. They are not confined to the so-called financial papers. Dishonest journalism, however, is the exception."

Half Rates Sundays.

Tickets will be sold via the Chicago and Northwestern railway at one fare for the round trip to Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Fort Sheridan, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, and intermediate stations, good returning the same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

SHERIFF MAY RAID THE BOOKIES

Deputy Peters Appears Before the Grand Jury in Regard to the Harlem Track Situation.

Chief Deputy Peters of the Sheriff's office was a witness yesterday before the grand jury in connection with the attack on the Harlem racetrack. Just what will be the outcome of Deputy Peters' visit no one seems to know, but a raid by the Sheriff's forces is hinted as possible.

Deputy Peters declined to talk about his visit, but it is understood that the grand jurors asked him why the Sheriff had not raided the alleged gamblers at Harlem, the track being outside of the city limits and within the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. Mr. Peters is said to have replied that the function of the Sheriff's office was mostly executive and not initiative; that no one had sworn out warrants against the gamblers and placed them in the Sheriff's hands for service. Consequently no one in that office had had his attention called to the alleged violators of the law. Mr. Peters is also said to have informed the jury that it would be useless for the Sheriff to make the raid, unless there was evidence sufficient to convict after the defendants had been bound over to the grand jury. John Hill Jr. had been looking after the matter and the Sheriff's office had considered that the investigation and the securing of evidence was in good hands without interference on the part of the Sheriff unless he was requested to interfere.

State's Attorney Deneen said that all racetrack matters had been turned over to Mr. Hill, and that any active steps taken would be under his control. The latter said he had not asked for any assistance from the Sheriff's office, but if the grand jury desired the assistance of the Sheriff he had no objection.

The grand jury yesterday again indicted the ten men who were indicted on Wednesday and added another name to the list—that of "Bill" Connors. The charge was the same—keeping a common gambling-house. The defendants were indicted yesterday for keeping a common gaming-house at Harlem on Wednesday. They may, it is said, be again indicted today for bookmaking yesterday.

Austin and Evanston alleged "blind pig" keepers were indicted by the jury during the afternoon session. True bills were voted against the following:

Mrs. Anna Conroy,	James Twohey,
Peter Barnes,	William Honkmeyer,
F. Jacobson,	Joseph I. Gormer,
William Fisher,	Margaret Isgrigg,
One Pymer,	R. Isgrigg.

LEITER IS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Sheriff Levies on Down-Town Property Recently Conveyed by Him to John P. Wilson.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the Murry Nelson company to recover $17,512 claimed to be due on an account with Joseph Leiter, which closed on June 13 with the collapse of the Leiter operations on the Board of Trade. An affidavit of attachment by Murry Nelson accompanying the bill charges that a transfer of property at 67 and 69 Washington street and 169 and 175 Adams street was made by Joseph Leiter on July 22 to John P. Wilson for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The attachment was issued and the property was levied upon by the Sheriff. The property is valued at $800,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates were well maintained at one cent on corn to Lake Erie. The lines got well filled up. Charters: To Buffalo, Nicaragua, corn; to Midland, Mary McGregor, corn, at one cent.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are more quiet, although tonnage is in good demand. Charters: Parnell, Chicago; Helena, Vance, Milwaukee; Carpenter, Green Bay, 30 cents; City Cleveland, Duluth, 25 cents.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered: Rust, wheat, to Buffalo, two trips, 1¾; Oliver Mitchell, rye, to Buffalo, 1¼; Porter, J. S. Richards, wheat, to Erie, 1¼; Three Brothers, wheat, to Buffalo, 1¾; Leighton, wheat, to Ogdensburg, 3¼; Lake Michigan, wheat, to Montreal, 4¾; Empire State, Badger State, wheat, to Prescott, through rate.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal tonnage is in good demand, but no further change in rates is noted, although Lake Michigan boats are scarce, and the feeling is strong. Charters: Coal—Robert Wallace, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 25 cents; Edwards, Golden Age, Ohio ports to Duluth, 20 cents; Vega, Erie to Duluth, 20 cents.

Vessel Movements.

JACKFISH, Ont.—Arrived—John Lyon.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Fryer, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Doud, Alabaster.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Arrived—Minch, Dundee. Departed—Alva.

MENOMINEE, Mich.—Arrived—Burton. Departed—Saranac, Tonawanda.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—A. Parker, Fritz. Cleared—Light—Ericsson, Duluth.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Morley. Cleared—Coal—Aurora, Duluth. Light—Harper, Tyrone, Duluth.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Spokane, Whitaker, Ewen, Gogebic. Cleared—Owen, Schlesinger, Ketcham, Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Lumber—O'Neill, Linden, Montgomery, Goshawk. Ore—Elphicke, Lake Erie.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Maruba, Magna, Matoa, Malta, Lake Erie; Nasaba, Manda, Brown, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Samoa consorts. Down—Nipigon consort, Anderson, Governor Smith, Marion.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Germanic, B. Parker, Jenney, Zenith City. Cleared—Coal—Pennington, Sheboygan.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Iron Duke, Iron City, Mariposa, Marcia, Wente, Venice, Sands, Tice. Departed—Pathfinder, Sagamore, Escanaba.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—La Salle, Chisholm, Black Rock, Christie, Sonsmith. Cleared—Roby, Becker, Ashtabula; Owen, Buffalo; Michigan, Toledo.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Mills, 3 a. m.; Seymour, 5; Cook, noon; Margaret Dall, 4:30 p. m. Up—Pewaukee, 2 a. m.; Ottawa, 9; Wood, 11; Butters, 6 p. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Minnesota, Fruitport; Massachusetts, Chicago; Ashland, Tokio, Raleigh, Mecosta, Cambria, Hadley, Escanaba, Lake Erie ports.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Devereux. Cleared—Coal—R. Wallace, Wallula, Milwaukee; Gilchrist, Duluth; Craig, Fort William; Webb, Dollar Bay. Light—S. Mitchell, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Emma Hutchinson, Savage, Lagonda, Oades, Macy, Breden, Hundred Five, Jenks, Jennie. Cleared—Wheat—Viking, Vinland, Buffalo. Light—Judd, Sandusky; Mitchell, Detroit.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Hanscomb, Egan, Davidson, Bottsford, Rome, Samoa, Typo. Cleared—Coal—Rome, Armenia, Chicago; Egan, Milwaukee; Locke, Toledo. Salt—Stone, Chicago. Light—Vail, Chicago, Davidson, Milwaukee; Bottsford, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Osceola, Moran, Benton consorts, Oglebay, Wade, Marshall, Bielman, Castalia, Glasgow, Pope. Departed—Elphicke, Fayette Brown, Two Harbors; light; Onoko, Rockefeller whalebacks, Sauber, Magnetic, Specular, Holley, Cort, Lake Erie, ore; Street consorts, Lake Erie, lumber.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Pueblo, 10 last night; Rosedale, 12:30 a. m.; Armour, 11:15; Pentland, 12:30 p. m.; McGill, 2; Alice Stafford, 2:10; Mahoning, 4:30; Lyman Davis, 5:20; Adella Shores, 7:30; Prentice and consorts, 8; Robert Mills, 9; Briton, 9:10. Down—Victory, Constitution, 10:20 last night; Ira Owen, 1:20 a. m.; Murphy, 5; Neff, 5:40; Blaine, 6:40; Cora A., 8:15; Nebraska, 9:20; Olympia, 9:50; Toledo, 10:10; Hurd, Saxon, 11:40; yacht Pathfinder, 12:30 p. m.; Britannic, 1:40; Aztec and consort, 2:10; Hadley, 3:10; Cambria, 4:30; Seneca, 6:10; Parks Foster, St. Peter, 7:10; Norwalk, 9:10. Wind north, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Ketcham, Owen, 10 last night; Merida, Norseman and consorts, 10:15; Corona, Presque Isle, 12:30 a. m.; Bermuda, Grampian, 12:40; Bessie, 1; Tom Adams, 2:15; Schenck, Arthur, 2:40; Italia, 3:30; Maytham, 5; Rees, Norton, 5:30; Coralia, 6:40; London, 7:15; Boynton, Board of Trade, 7:30; Gratwick [steel], Forbes, McLachlan, 8:15; Huron City and barges, 10; H. A. Tuttle and consort, 12:20 p. m.; Maud Preston, 2:40; Porter and barges, Siemens and barges, 3:30; Hennepin, 4:20; Schlessinger, Germania, 4:40; Majestic, 8:10; Bradley and consorts, Bartlett and consorts, 8:20. Down—Watam, 9:20 last night; Joliet, J. Mitchell and consort, 9:30; Ericsson, Jenney, Wolf, 10; Devereux, 10:40; Germanic and consort, 1 a. m.; Zenith City, Jenks and barge, 2; Trevor and consorts, 3:20; Conestoga, 6:40; Richards and consort, 7; King and barges, 7:30; Kirby, Hartnell, 8:40; Curry, 10:20; Fedora, 12:30 a. m.; Uganda, 2; Edwards, Golden Age, 2:40; Pratt, Ash, 3; Waverly and consorts, 4:10; Griffin, 4:30; Tecumseh, 6:30; Nicholas, 8:40.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Empire, 9:30 last night; Albino, Bloom, Wall, 1:30 a. m.; Oscoda, Corning, King, 8; Chisholm, 8:20; Ketcham, Wadena, 9; La Salle, Niagara, 10; Linn, Superior City, Carpenter, Dashing Wave, Tyson, 10:40; Kearsarge, Preston, Continental, Holland, 11:40; Thomson and whalebacks, noon; Victory, Constitution, 1 p. m.; Langell Boys, Comstock, Murphy, 3:20; Farwell, 4:30; Manistique, Allegheny, 5:40; Bessemer, Nasmyth, 6:40; Northland, 9. Down—Queen City, Nyanza, Pentland, 10 last night; Mariska, whaleback, 12:30 a. m.; Gratwick, Frontenac, 4:20; Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 5:20; Iroquois, 6; Northwind, Fairbairn, Thomas, 7:30; McWilliams, 8:30; Grover, Rhodes, Shores, 10; Maritana, 11:20; Rhoda Stewart, Golden Rule, Brake, Magnet, 12:30 p. m.; Harlem, 1:20; George Stephenson, Corliss, Russell, 2:40; Manola, Martha, Crescent City, Soper, 4; Lycoming, H. Brown, 5; Pickands, Clint, Nimick, Antrim, 7:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—J. Otis, Menominee; E. E. Thompson, Traverse City. Mdse.—J. Fisk Jr., Duluth; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg; Clarion, Buffalo. Coal—G. Williams, Fairport; J. H. A. Hawgood, Cleveland. Light—F. Pabst, South Chicago. Cleared—Mdse.—F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg; Lehigh, Erie; Boston, H. J. Jewett, Buffalo. Grain—Marion, Sarnia; German, Deport Harbor; F. Pabst, Buffalo; P. J. Ralph, Kingston. Light—F. Hinton, Traverse City; Kewaunee, Oconto Bay; Kalkaska, Duluth; Rand, Manistee; T. H. Howland, Nahma; I. Lawson, Pentwater; I. A. Olson, Thompson's Pier; J. Phillips, Charlevoix; E. E. Thompson, Traverse City.

TELLS OF M'GHEE MURDER

THRILLING TESTIMONY OF WILLOWS ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Gives a Circumstantial Account of the Slaying of the Old Milkman, Declaring George H. Jacks Dealt the Fatal Blow—Declares He Was Forced to Become an Accomplice in the Tragedy—Attempt Is Made to Establish an Alibi for the Defendant.

William J. Willows in court yesterday told his story, declaring that George H. Jacks enticed the milk salesman, Andrew F. McGhee, into the hallway of the building in Indiana avenue, near Twenty-first street, and killed him with a bludgeon. Jacks listened to the narrative and nervously twirled his fingers. He brightened up a bit when Mrs. Flower, 653 Fulton street, took the stand for the defense. Mrs. Flower swore that Jacks was with her at the time of the murder. Jacks will go on the stand today and it is said will charge Willows with having struck the blow which killed McGhee.

Willows said Jacks terrified him into becoming an unwilling accomplice in the crime. He consented to decoy McGhee to the house and Jacks said:

"I will attend to him when you get him there."

The witness said Belle Steinhelber had bought some milk tickets of McGhee and became impressed with the fact that he had a large sum of money. He said she proposed the robbery. He told of going to McGhee's boarding-house in company with Jacks and making an appointment at the alleged residence of Mrs. Clybourn in Indiana avenue.

"After some talk," Willows continued, "Jacks went into the hallway at 2030 Indiana avenue and told me to watch for McGhee. He told me I need not speak to him, but to put myself in McGhee's way on the street so that McGhee would ask me where the Clybourn house was. I met McGhee in the street, but he did not ask me the number. He went into several houses inquiring for Mrs. Clybourn and finally passed the house. I reported to Jacks, who was standing inside the inner door waiting for McGhee to come in. Jacks told me to follow him and get McGhee in the house some way. I did so, and directed McGhee to the house. Then I walked around several blocks and came back in front of the house and met Jacks. We walked down to Michigan avenue and then to Harmon court. On the way Jacks showed me a watch, two pocketbooks, and two chains. He said one of the pocketbooks contained $26. The others had some cards and papers. Jacks said he 'biffed' McGhee with the 'billy,' and the old man dropped and never moved."

Mrs. Flower, at whose house, 1919 Wabash avenue, Jacks roomed, took the witness stand and testified that Jacks was in her house up to 11:30 o'clock on the morning of the murder. Her testimony was corroborated by that of her little daughter, Leota Flower.

Mrs. Rosenthal, 2036 Indiana avenue, testified that she saw McGhee standing in front of 2030 Indiana avenue about 10:30 o'clock on the day of the murder. This was shortly before the aged victim of the assassin entered the hallway in which he was killed.

EXPRESS COMPANY MUST PAY.

Judge Tuley Holds That Shippers Need Not Furnish Revenue Stamps for Bills of Lading.

Judge Tuley yesterday, in the case of the Illinois Manufacturers' association against the United States Express company, held that the express company must pay the war tax on bills of lading and granted a writ of mandamus compelling the company to accept for transportation a package for shipment to Pine Bluff, Ark., without payment in excess of the regular rates. The writ is made to apply to all future similar cases.

The court held that the express company had no right to arbitrarily raise the rates in order to evade the tax by causing the shipper to pay it. He also held that the bill of lading was incomplete and illegal unless the revenue stamp was affixed to it before it was presented to the shipper.

W. W. Evans of the law firm of Willard & Evans, representing the United States Express company, said the case would be carried up to the higher courts.

"It will probably be several months before the case is again heard of in the courts," he added, "as the summer vacation is now on and it will also have to take its place as an appeal case. The express company has no desire to evade the law, but simply wants an interpretation of it, which we think will finally be in our favor."

GORDON NAMES 62 WOMEN.

Temporary Clerkships in the Postoffice Meted Out to Eligibles—Woodmans Family Succeed.

Sixty-two women were appointed by Postmaster Gordon yesterday as temporary clerks in the local Postoffice. Among the first to be appointed was Mrs. Cornelia M. Woodman, widow of the late Congressman Charles Woodman, and her daughter, Lucia F. Woodman. Of the sixty-three aspirants only one was disappointed. This was Miss Tilly Just, the youngest of three sisters who had satisfied the requirements of the civil service commission. According to the law not more than two members of a family can receive appointments in the same branch of the service. Among the candidates were four colored women, all of whom passed with high marks and received appointments. They were Mrs. Eva L. Damon, 4718 Dearborn street; M. A. Thomas, 2101 State street; M. L. Selden, 3250 Dearborn street; and Mattie Smith, 3005 Cottage Grove avenue.

MURDER ON DRAINAGE CANAL.

William Jones Shoots James Johnson Dead After a Quarrel Over Fifty Cents.

James Johnson was shot dead yesterday by William Jones in the house of the two men on the border of the Drainage Canal, two miles north of Lockport. Both men were colored and Johnson was known as the largest negro on the Drainage Canal. The men quarreled over 50 cents, which Johnson said Jones owed him. Jones surrendered himself to Marshal Coen of the Sanitary District police. He said he shot Johnson in self-defense.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, July 28, 1898:

Oakley-av., 141 s of Roscoe-st., w f, 25x123 9-10, April 29 [Josie B. Livingston to Elsie Cullerton]	$1,000
Tell-pl., 289¼ e of Ashland-av., n f, 26x124¼, Feb. 10 [C. Lackowski to Stephan Jaeger]	2,700
Park-av., 177 e of S. 47th, s f, 25x108, Dec. 3, 1894 [Frank Timmis to Joseph P. Clyens]	4,500
Park-av., 152 e of S. 47th, s f, 25x108, Sept. 19, 1894 [same to Joseph P. Clyens]	4,000
Hamlin-av., 257 n of Indiana-st., w f, 25x121, July 15 [John Lorimer to Will C. Hyde]	2,000
Van Buren-st., 250 e of S. 42d-av., s f, 25x124 8-10, July 15 [same to same]	1,000
Adams-st., 251 w of S. 41st-av., s f, 25x121, July 15 [Will C. Hyde to John Lorimer]	6,000
Harvard-st., 150 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 25x124, July 23 [Nell B. Date to Lavina Allen]	1,000
E. 350 of that part of w ½, s e ¼, 2, 38, 13, s of center of Archer-av. and e of east line of w 47 acres, w ½, s e ¼, containing a fraction of an acre, July 12 [Murdoch Campbell and wife to Charlotte M. Harford]	18,000
Lake-av., 120, m or l, n of 82d-ct., e f, 24½x120, m or l, July 9 [Frederick G. Whiting and wife to Melville A. Kendrick]	11,500
90th-st., s e cor Gross-av., 10 acres, June 6 [Melville A. Kendrick to Fredk. G. Whiting]	12,500
Lowe-av., 50 s of 64th-st., w f, 50x100, July 20 [Wm. H. Randolph to Geo. W. Lee Jr.]	2,800
Woodlawn-av., 400 n of 65th-st., e f, 88 through to Myrtle-av., July 12 [Charlotte M. Harford to Murdoch Campbell]	40,000
E. 25 8-12 of n 125 of L 14, B 44, Rogers Park, July 19 [F. J. Kaye to Chas. O. Maloy]	1,300
Wabash-av., 80 s of Harrison-st., w f, 40x180, June 15 [Chas. L. Hutchinson and wife quit claims to John Cudahy]	5
44th-st., s e cor Evans-av., n f, 50x137½, July 12 [Ann B. Barker and husband to Ella L. Stevens et al.]	4,000
Fillmore-st., 107 w of St. Louis-av., s f, 50x124, July 27 [Patrick W. O'Brien to City of Chicago]	1,400
Fillmore-st., n w cor St. Louis-av., s f, 25x124, July 23 [Geo. D. Ahern to City of Chicago]	1,500
5th-av., 168 s of 43d-pl., e f, 25x115, July 1, 1896 [F. W. Cassard to John Henry]	1,000
Ashland-av., 200 s of 62d-st., e f, 50x124, July 25 [M. in C. to Helen M. King]	6,100
Parnell-av., 138 s of 68th-st., w f, 40x144½, May 14 [Claude B. Garritt to David M. Crum] incumbrance of $11,000	20,000
Green-st., 125 n of 72d, w f, 25x124, April 18 [Oliver S. Patch to Charles T. Page]	2,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Houston-av., 180 s of 89th-st., e f, 25x140, April 5 [Katharina A. Busse to William Seippl]	3,000
Dreeley-pl., 150 n of Front-st., w f, 24x76¼, July 26 [P. Redzinski to Frank A. Kwasigroch]	1,000
Prindiville-ct., n e cor Stave-st., s e f, 75x90, March 23, 1897 [B. Arendsee to Pauline Lippoldt]	1,200
Prindiville-ct., 50 n e of Stave-st., s e f, 25x90, July 27 [Paulina Lippoldt to Anton Herzig]	2,000
N. Hermitage-av., 162 n of Belle Plaine-av., w f, 25x162, July 18 [Friedericka Strolichen and husband to C. A. Marina Ottol	4,000
Seaton-st., 120 e of S. Lincoln, n f, 24x100, July 18 [Anna Cermy and husband to P. Sticha]	4,700
W. Monroe-st., 100 e of St. Louis-av., n f, 25x142, July 6 [Mary L. Roberts to William N. Bradley]	3,500
Garfield-blvd., 424 w of Peoria-st., s f, 17x128, July 20 [James J. Spencer and wife to Eliza J. Cummings]	6,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

A. H. Hill & Co., two 1-story frame cottages, 2495 and 2499 Drake-av.	$2,000
Augusta Peterson, 3-story brick flat building, 141 Edgewood-av.	3,200
The Rev. A. J. Thelen, 1-story brick addition to school, 247 Le Moyne-st.	1,500
Nationable Malleable Casting company, 3-story brick storage warehouses, 307 to 339 West 25th-st.	50,000
L. A. Bower, 2-story brick flat bldg., 1618 Park-av.	4,500
Universal Gas company, 1-story iron warehouse, 3000 Pitney-ct.	6,000
W. Leach, 2-story brick residence, 5421 Carpenter-st.	2,500
Friedman Manufacturing company, 1-story brick office building, Union Stock-Yards	1,500
H. G. Peterson, 2-story brick flat building, 6445 Sangamon-st.	3,000
Ada Buschick, 3-story brick flat building, 922 Reed-ct.	6,000
W. H. Daniels, 2-story frame addition, 755 Lunt-av.	1,600
Chicago and Northwestern railway company, 1-story brick passenger station, E. Ravenswood Park and Sunnyside-av.	9,000
Chicago and Northwestern railway company, 1-story brick passenger station, E. Ravenswood Park and Byron-av.	3,000
North Chicago Street railroad company, 3-story brick addition, 484 North Clark-st.	35,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING WERE LICENSED TO INcorporate at Springfield yesterday:

The Quincy Record Publishing company, at Quincy; capital stock, $1,200; printing and publishing. Incorporators, Grant M. Curtis, Fred H. Askin, Fred Naetes.

The A. U. Thomas company, at Dixon; capital stock, $2,500; plumbing; incorporators, A. U. Thomas, Sadie Curtis, Margaret C. Thomas.

The Roma club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Joseph H. Nicolai, Frank Gazzale, Ben Barrett.

The Chicago District of the Illinois Conference, Free Methodist Church of North America, at Chicago; without capital; religious; incorporators, John D. Kelsey, William P. Ferries, Edward G. Cryer.

The Canton Board of Underwriters, at Canton; without capital; mutual protection; incorporators, C. T. Coleman, I. A. Johnston, D. Abbott.

The Fulghum Manufacturing company of Chicago certified to a change of name to the Stewart Bros. company.

The Union Novelty Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in capital stock from $1,000 to $5,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LOCKET, WITH DIAMOND AND SILK fob, raised monogram T. G. F. on other side; full value paid as reward and no questions asked; is a gift. Return to T. G. FISCHEL, 260 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON JULY 15, LADY'S BAR PIN WITH three diamonds. Finder will please return the same to 207 East 44th-st.; suitable reward. WHEELER.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of the jewelry taken from 5463 Ridgewood-court, Hyde Park.

LOST—BLACK FRENCH POODLE, NAMED Sable; suitable reward upon return to W. S. HINE, 13 Bittersweet-pl., Buena Park.

LOST—GOLD EYEGLASSES. RETURN TO drug store, Barry and Evanston-avs. Reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—BUGS, ROACHES EXTERMINATED; 15 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — ACCOUNTANT, 25 years' practice with large firms and corporations, would like to hear from some commercial house or firm of public accountants requiring expert service; good record; highest credentials; no objections to traveling. Address C 111, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man, experienced, shipping clerk, packer, and office work; will start at low wages; highest references. Address C 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper or small set books; A1 refs.; will start small wages. Address D 672, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING OF CIRculars, etc., neatly done; 80c to $1.20 per 1,000. Address D 778, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man, of good habits; have elegant references. D 630, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CHIEF CLERK OR OFfice manager, by man, 25, possessing necessary experience and qualifications. D 914, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience in office work; A1 references. Address D 640, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, BOOKkeeper or assistant; small salary; city reference. Address D 671, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE MAN, good references, as second man; private family; well experienced. Address C 128, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPErienced coachman; refs. W. HOYT, 362 E. 25th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher, Remington operator, good at figures; in or out of city. Address D 706, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT STENOGrapher; young man; experienced, rapid, and accurate. Address D 664, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address C 136, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING EXpert desires engagement to push your business; successful newspaper experience; references; no soliciting schemes. Address C N 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG COLORED man as porter in barber shop, with references. Address D 765, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK EVENINGS, by a young man, 19. D 676, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — AN ELDERLY CHRIStian lady can have a good home with an American family for helping mother with mending and plain sewing; references required. Address C 127, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family by German-American girl, references. H. SCHACT, Mokena, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT COLORED girl, place as second girl, chambermaid, or nurse. MARY SMITH, 446 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL; general housework; please state salary paid. Address C 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED German girl; would take a place for general housework or up-stairs work. E. F., 353 Orleans.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TWO GIRLS; ANY kind of work. 209 3d-av., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE NURSE. 3250 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR SERVANTS; best references. MRS. WHIPPLE, 3705 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE STEnographer, just disposing of old established stenographic business; capable business woman, with first-class firm; refs.; no agencies. Address D 650, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher and Remington operator; references present employer. Address M. L. D., Michigan Central R. R., foot South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND bkkr.; fine penman; 4 years' exp.; mod. sal.; refs. Address C 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address C 137, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GOVERNESS OR COMpanion, by young woman; college education; best references. Address E. E. N., 1919 Dodge-st., Omaha, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT NURSE desires another engagement with invalid; refs. exchanged; reasonable. NURSE, 360 Ohio-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN—FOR LARGE REtail house; good salary to right party; state age, experience. Address C 131, Tribune office.

CLERK—CAPABLE COST CLERK AND TIMEkeeper, acquainted with shop order system and distribution of labor; state experience and salary expected. Address B E 501, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—ASSISTANT REGISTERED. 515 Wabash-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED—ALSO ASSISTant. 335 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

LEDGER MAN—HIGHLY QUALIFIED LEDGER man; heavy ledger; must be good penman and A1 in every respect; state age and particulars. Address C M 378, Tribune office.

MEN — FOUR EXPERIENCED CLOTHING men to work in stock; give references. Address C 122, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—GOOD, WITH A LITTLE CAPItal. DONOVAN, 78 E. 224.

YOUNG MAN—BY LARGE MANUFACTURING concern, capable young man, who has had experience in credits as assistant in that department. Address C 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST have good references, experience, and write good hand. Address D 973, Tribune office.

YOUNG MEN—GOOD AT FIGURES AND GOOD with the pen. Address C 133, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE GROcery business, to travel route in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, for wholesale grocery house; give reference and experience in full. C N 14, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, EXPERIENCED, to push specialty; refs.; bond. D 649, Tribune.

SALESMEN—MAKE $100 MONTHLY SELLING our labor saving specialties to merchants by sample. PERSHING & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Boys.

BOY—FOR OFFICE; MUST BE WELL RECommended and live with his parents. Apply by letter mailed to VOLKMANN, STOLLWERCK & CO., 80 River-st.

BOY—CAPABLE, FAMILIAR WITH SILVERware stock, to fill orders. Address C 123, Tribune office.

BOYS—TO LEARN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS business; but have good education and come well recommended. Address C 134, Tribune office.

ELEVATOR BOY. 4136 COTTAGE GROVE-av.

Trades.

BICYCLE REPAIR MAN—EARLY THIS MORNing. Ralph Temple Cycle Co., 7 E. 47th-st.

GLAZIERS—TEN, READY FOR WORK. 1391 W. Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—MARRIED MAN PREFERRED; give reference and state experience. Address C 120, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT—$10. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

CREDIT MAN—$1,500; BOOKKEEPER, $15; sten., $50. 513, 108 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER OPERator—Young man, competent to compose own business letters; salary $12. Address, stating age, experience, and references, C 119, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BINDERY APPRENTICES AND FORWARDers. Parmelee Bindery, 1841 Wabash.

DENTIST—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A good corner office; terms can be arranged. Address C N 1, Tribune office.

MANAGER—BRANCH OFFICE OUTSIDE CHIcago to push specialty and capable handling crew salesmen; refs; security. D 648, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD, D. E., AND STENOGrapher, Rem. opr.; salary $10; permanent. 1013 New York Life.

CASHIER—WHO IS BOOKKEEPER; $6 TO start. Address A J 283, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED. THE STAR Dry Goods House, Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st.

Domestics.

GIRL—TO DO SECOND WORK; WAGES $2.50 per week. 3930 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork; couple and baby; $3. 5217 Kimbark-av., top flat.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in private family; country girl preferred. 118 E. 49th-st.

HOUSEWORK—AN EXPERIENCED, COMPEtent girl for general work; references required. 4011 Lake-av., Flat 10.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, WITH REFERENCES. 3707 Cottage Grove-av., Flat B.

WAITRESS—RESTAURANT WAITRESS AND cashier, also head chambermaid. 400 State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

MACHINE GIRLS—ON CLOAKS; STEAM POWer. 438 W. 63d-st.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—LADY, EXPERIENCED; RAPid, good penmanship required; permanent position; salary $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON, FIRST-class, $15. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

OPERATOR—EXPERT REM., FOR OUT OF town position; salary $10. C 125, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—BOARD TRADE; STATE experience, salary expected. C 132, Tribune.

YOUNG LADY—WHO CAN TAKE DICTATION and is familiar with business customs; write good hand; state salary desired. Address D 652, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BENCH SEWING GIRLS. Parmelee Book Bindery, 1841 Wabash.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADIES— CAN LARGELY INCREASE THEIR incomes by introducing among their friends a new French discovery for the hair; positively restores hair to its natural color. Call Room 23, 182 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED — "OUR NAVAL WAR with Spain," illustrated; only authentic book to be published; free outfit now ready; act quick. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK. Greatest agents' seller ever invented. Both canvassing and general agents needed. Full particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE LEADING MUSICIANS OF THE WORLD CREDIT THE KIMBALL PIANO with the attributes of absolute sovereignty in the great main points of TONE, FORM, AND BUILD, uniting the greatest strength with greatest sensibility, resulting in an instrumental voice never equaled in sweetness and capacity.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES; thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; we sell on small monthly payments; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS ARE RECOGNIZED as the WORLD'S BEST—sold by the makers only—makers' prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

50 CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR'S WORTH—Slightly used [as good as new] upright pianos, fully guaranteed—in all natural woods—various makers—all improvements—easy terms—at ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

HALLET & DAVIS, Wabash-av. and Jackson.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, CHICKERING upright, Fischer upright, and many other makes from $95 upward; every instrument fully guaranteed, sold on $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

A NEW $500 WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $300; fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st., continues.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER PIANO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Poole pianos. For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$135 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT. $190 buys a Steinway upright. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

DRAMATIC ART, ELOCUTION, FENCING, banjo, stage dancing, waltzing, $1 per lesson; special masters. 240 Wabash-av., Room 44.

SCHOLARSHIP PROMINENT CHICAGO LAW school, day or evening sessions, sacrifice for cash. Address C N 12, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

ELEGANT SET OAK BAR FIXTURES, MARble base, glassware, large ice box, all the very finest; cost $1,500; will sell at a bargain or will trade for anything of value; would take whisky, wine, or suburban lot, or might take stock of goods. Address C 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in exchange for new upright piano. Call at 243 W. Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DELIVERY HORSES. WAGNER, WINSLOW & CO., 310 S. Clark-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GRAYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

4759 CALUMET-AV., FLAT 3—TWO LARGE outside cool rooms with choice board in private family, to refined people; no other boarders.

3723 LAKE-AV.—COOL FRONT ROOM, DESIRably located, with excellent home table; 1½ blocks to I. C. sta. and cable.

3208 LAKE PARK-AV.—PRIVATE DETACHED residence, directly on lake; rooms for two bachelors or family.

342 E. 63D-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD; private family; $4. COOPER.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND BLOCK S. AUDItorium; best rooms and table; references.

West Side.

90 WARREN-AV., THE HOTEL HAVEN—NICEly furnished front rooms, running water; table board $4; best the market affords; detached house; large porch and lawn; all transportations.

North Side.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME COOL ROOMS, double or single; choice location; reasonable.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with good board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

HOTEL RICHMOND—[EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts., business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by lady employed; South Side preferred, between 22d and 45th; references. C 113, Tribune office.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN OF MUSICAL ABILITY wants board in private family; will teach voice in part payment; best references. D 967, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WINDSOR PARK, ONE OR TWO furnished rooms, overlooking the lake; no other roomers; plenty of shade and fresh air. Address D 768, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN, ELEGANTly furnished sitting-room and bedroom; front; private residence; convenient Illinois Central express trains; reasonable. 5816 Washington-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms; hot and cold water. 3010 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM; finest location; $13. 3549 Grand-blvd., 2d flat.

TO RENT—2928 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE UNfurnished rooms; modern detached house.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; reasonable rates.

North Side.

TO RENT—502 BELDEN-AV., PLEASANT room, nicely furnished, or entire 5-roomed flat for two months. Call soon; A1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2615-2617 CALUMET-AV., 12-ROOM stone front houses, desirable for room renting; $30; open daily from 4 to 6.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS AND BATH, newly decorated. 6700 Lafayette-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME MODERN 9-ROOM house. 206 Lincoln, near Jackson-blvd.; $30.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—IN DENVER, 8-ROOM MODERN furnished house for two years; fine location. Address C. W., 2732 Lafayette.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS BEAUTIFULLY FURnished, with piano, steam, hot water, laundry; every convenience; to responsible parties. 699 Douglas-blvd.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—FINE VIEW OF lake, 8-room flat; bath, gas range, hardwood floors, etc.; newly decorated; $25; open. 4527 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—$16 TO $20, 5 TO 8 ROOM MODERN steam heated flats. McLENNAN & SON, 6321 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3165 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, $25 AND $27.50. 1156 56th-st., near Michigan-av. Steam heat. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE HEATED FLAT, 46 COLlege-pl. [33d], near Rhodes; finely decorated; low rent. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4249 WABASH-AV., NEAR 43D, nice 8-room flat; good neighborhood; nice light; $18; keys there.

TO RENT—MANCHESTER, 3616 STATE, 3 AND 4 rs., with bathroom; $10 to $12. Inquire Flat 6.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2, 3, AND 5-ROOM FLATS, WITH range and bathroom. 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat; silver, linen; $20. 351 Bowen-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$16 TO $22.50—ELEGANT, NEW, modern, steam-heated 4 and 5 rooms flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service, and all conveniences; fine neighborhood, near Garfield Park. 2096 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—$20; CHARMING 5-ROOM FLAT. 128 Warren-av., near Wood.

TO RENT—$18, MODERN 7-ROOM, 2D FLOOR flat. 11 S. Lincoln-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—8 AND 9-ROOM FLATS AT 71 AND 73 Hammond-st., near Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water; rent very cheap.
J. H. KRAEMER & SON,
93 5th-av., 1st floor, Staats Zeitung Bldg.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE—5 new stores, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 61st-st., to be completed Aug. 10; two are rented for grocery and market; corner is reserved for drug store. MATSON HILL, Owner, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 1318 WABASH-av., established grocery stand, finest opening in Chicago for grocery; reasonable rent. JAMES H. COLLINS, 918, Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE, A fine new 6-story and basement brick store, on West Lake-st., half a block east of Durand & Kasper's; price reasonable to good tenant.
CHAS. T. BOAL,
95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER STORES—
111 W. Huron, cor. Ayers-ct., $10.
127 N. Lincoln, cor. Austin-av., with 5-room flat up-stairs; $20.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK—
Northwest corner Throop-st. and river. One of the most desirable docks in the city for lumber, coal, iron, or stone yard, or for a convenient warehouse.
CHAS. T. BOAL,
95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—GOOD BLDG. FOR MANUFACTURing purposes; on railroad; low rental. B. F. JACOBS & CO., Atwood Bldg.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

WAVERLY, CLEVELAND, MONARCHS, HIBBARD; SECOND-HAND; $12, $15, $18. CLYDE P. WARNER MFG. CO., 267 WABASH AND 35 RANDOLPH.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., New address, 128 Dearborn-st.

BICYCLES AT RETAIL; FACTORY PRICES; snaps while they last. Call at factory, Congress and Green-sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 STATE-ST.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 331 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—48 YARDS FINE BRUSsels carpet, also other furniture; must be sold today. 430 Lincoln-st., 2d flat.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
If you have $10,500 cash and are looking for something "GILT EDGE" that will pay you over 15 per cent net on the actual money invested, give this careful consideration.
Splendid, new, modern, gray Bedford stone front bldg., containing 6 apartments of 8 rooms each, steam heat, finished in the choicest woods, tiled bathrooms, expensive and elaborate fixtures and decorations, every modern improvement, permanent light on all sides, lot 53x185, beautiful location, within 150 ft. of the finest blvd. in Chicago, 3 lines of transportation. All leased to high-class, responsible tenants
FOR $3,270 A YR.
RUNNING EXPENSES UNDER $800.
PRICE REDUCED TO $23,000,
INC. $12,500, RUNS 5 YRS., 6 PER CENT.
Owner has immediate use for cash and offers the property several thousand dollars under actual cost.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agts.,
204 Dearborn-st. Tel. 4405 Main.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LEASEHOLD interest of one of the best improved corners on a South Side business streeet; this is the best corner on the street and is occupied by the best tenants; everything prosperous about the property, which pays $5,000 net rental per annum; will sell for $75,000; $15,000 cash, balance in Chicago vacant or choice farm. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BLVD. RESIDENCES, south of 43d, considerable less than could be duplicated; $40,000 and $65,000. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.; COSTLY MODern house near 47th-st., with 47 ft. and barn; cost $47,500; price $40,000; owner is removing to New York. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN residence, Prairie-av., near 36th; a snap; foreclosed. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—8-ROOM MODERN brick house; cost $7,500; sell for $4,500.
W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,250 FOR EQUITY IN 36-FOOT cor., 72d-st. and Dobson-av.; unincumbered. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., 25 ft. or more, only $110. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
Small, valuable corner, close in.
S. w. corner of Randolph and Ann-sts., 21½x100 to alley. Frame improvements. Drug store and flat.
Rented for $600 a yr.; price, $5,000; $3,000 cash; mortg. has 2 yrs. to run; will pay 10 per cent net on the investment.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agents,
204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAgo; 9-room brick house, frame barn, $2,700; $500 down, bal. time. L. WHITNEY, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—IMPROVED BUSINESS corner on West Side; cost $15,000.
E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SHERIDAN PARK from $8,500 upwards; will take lots, clear or incumbered, as part payment. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE; A FINE 6 ROOM cottage on street with macadam, cement walks, etc.; $1,550; $100 down, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE CORNER, 100X200 FT.; sewer, water, large shade trees; $1,200. SPENCER & McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE —OR EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—New stone front house; $4,500. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON LAWRENCE-AV., west of Milwaukee-av., at $600 per acre; worth $1,500.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—EXCEEDING VALUABLE PATENT [household specialty], suitable for wood-working machinery; will sell for $2,500 or trade for gilt edged real estate; no brokers. Address D 677, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT LOT FOR RENT of seven-room steam heated flat on Jackson-blvd.; will assume or add cash. OHLSEN, Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BARGAIN NEAR ALLEY L, OR IN Woodlawn. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT, OPEN CARRIAGE, vis-a-vis, for lot in pleasant suburb.
HARRY J. KUHL,
95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $3,500 IN ELLIS-av. house for vacant or cheaply improved.

CLEAR STATE-ST. IMPROVED, valued at $40,000, for equity in well located acres.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ESTABLISHED 1872—WE BUY REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND MAKE LOANS AS LOW AS 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM ON REAL ESTATE and approved collateral; also building loans; no delay; favorable terms; commission no object; we also place all kinds of insurance on best terms. 'Phone M 4249. H. WOLF & CO., 919 Chamber of Commerce.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security, vacant or improved, you can save money by calling on me; rates, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; any amount; prompt service; open Tuesday and Thursday until 7:30. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. Fifth-av., fourth floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-sts.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 AT 6 PER CENT on a prominent and improved South Side corner, north of 22d-st.; security $16,000.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security: first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates. Building loans made.
ROSE QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN ON EXTRA choice security, without commission. Address C 107, Tribune office.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $250 TO $5,000; vacant or improved; reasonable terms. F. R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Commerce.

I WILL LOAN $57,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000; 5, 6 pct.; without com. Address C N 5, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,500 FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT low rate of interest. M. PETRIE 172 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,500 TO $3,000; MONEY on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON $5,000 SOUTH SIDE TWO-flat brick, without commission. D 771, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT; quick service. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle.

SMALL REAL ESTATE LOANS PROMPTLY negotiated. C. L. NORTON, 310, 145 La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

MISS PADDON, 130 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, will assist schoolteachers going on vacation, without publicity or delay.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; can pay back weekly or monthly. R. 300, 218 La Salle.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rate. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM YOUR POSSESSION.

You can have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to see me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.
Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 8 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 8 o'clock in the evening.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who will look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$50 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO RESPONSIble parties on furniture and pianos; confidentially without removal; lowest rates; payments made to suit; information cheerfully given.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL.—MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409.
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

MINES AND MINING.

I OWN RICH ALASKA MINE; AM RETURNing and will lead you to claim, or can secure rich claim for you. Call Room 51, 84 Adams-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain and no danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
Dr. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere specially invited. Lady physician in attendance. Consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST. NO CURE,
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

209 STATE-ST., 1ST FOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience: private home.

MRS. DR. CAZARA, 279 W. ADAMS—EXPERT in all female diseases; 12 year hospital experience; elegant, quiet home during confinement; infants adopted; private residence.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE — SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician, hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST
MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years.
May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

1411——MICHIGAN-AV.——1411
PROF. LEON, CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM, READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Gives advice on business investments, lawsuits, health, love, marriage, divorce, etc. No matter what your troubles are, call and be guided.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 1233 Wabash-av.

MME. JOSEPH, THE GREAT EUROPEAN fortune teller; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. Full sittings and satisfaction guaranteed. 390 W. Madison

TYPEWRITERS.

TO RENT — $3 MONTHLY—GOOD REMINGtons, Smith Premiers, Caligraphs, Densmores, Jewetts, Munsons, etc.; large stock; low prices; good bargains; large stock guaranteed machines.
W. B. MORRISON & CO.,
4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 130 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD NO. 2 REMINGTON TYPEwriter, $25. Store, 3715 Cottage Grove-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1296.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

OMAHAS, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists: one gives relief.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER; LAW AND COLLECtion business. Attorney, 3901 Cottage Grove-av.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SPICE CRACKER; SECONDhand. Address C 115, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN CANAdian patent vest pocket, self-lighting match safe; puzzle advertising novelty now being successfully worked in United States; made metal and paper; attractive and popular; uses ordinary wood match. Address PATENTEE, 2017 1st-av., Birmingham, Ala.

AN ELEGANT MONTHLY PUBLICATION, having large field and established advertising and subscription patronage, is offered at a nominal price; partly on time if taken at once; a fortune for the right party. Address D 663 Tribune office.

TO OBTAIN MONEY FOR BUILDING AND MAchinery I offer to dispose of part of my interest in one of the safest investments in this country; will require $4,000 to $6,000. Address D 679, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW COR. HOUSE, STORE WITH groceries and market, with a fine paying business; will trade for 4 to 40 acres for poultry farm located on water. ECKERT, 3257 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET; GOOD place for right party; West Side; price, $1,500; terms to suit. For particulars address D 674, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE MAN WITH $150 TO take interest in legitimate office business, clearing $200 monthly. Address C 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON, OPPOSITE COURThouse; have been in business for ten years; wish to retire. Call or address 405, 67 Clark-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—HARDWOOD FIXTures; Edgewater property in exchange. J. A. WATSON, 1333 Monadnock Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A GOOD PAYing saloon near City Hall; owner leaving town. Address C 121, Tribune office.

I HAVE BEST LOCATION IN CHICAGO FOR first-class ladies' tailor. Call or address HUBBELL & CO., 118 E 43d-st.

WILL SELL A NEW LAUNDRY WAGON, also horse and route, cheap. D 651, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ILLINOIS CHARTER FOR $75,000; perfect condition. 605 Stock Exchange.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00; desks at half price, $12.00 up.
SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 pm | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 am | Saale, Tu., Aug. 30, 2 pm
K. W. der Grosse, Aug. 16 | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 6, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa ....Thursday, Aug. 4, 8 am
Koenigin Luise ....Thursday, Aug. 11, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller....Aug. 6, 9 am | Fulda .....Sept. 3, 8 am
K. W. II..Aug. 20, 8 am | Aller......Sept. 10, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.
Teutonic ....Aug. 3 Aug. 31 Sept. 28 Oct. 26
Britannic ....Aug. 10 Sept. 7 Oct. 5 Nov. 2
Majestic ....Aug. 17 Sept. 14 Oct. 12 Nov. 9
Germanic ....Aug. 24 Sept. 21 Oct. 19 Nov. 23
SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), July 27, Aug. 30, Oct. 4. Berths $65 and upward; all promenade deck rooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Southwark..Aug. 3 | SS. Kensington..Aug. 17
SS. Westernland.Aug. 10 | SS. Noordland...Aug. 24
PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.
SS. Waesland..Aug. 13 | SS. Belgenland...Aug. 25
SS. Rhynland...Aug. 20 | SS. Pennland...Sept. 3
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p. Saturday sailings from New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
A. Victoria......Aug. 11 | A. Victoria.....Sept. 8
F. Bismarck......Aug. 25 | F. Bismarck....Sept. 22
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct
Pennsylvania ...Aug. 6 | Pretoria..........Aug. 20
Palatia ....Aug. 13 | Patria.............Aug. 27
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Aug. 4, 1:00 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu.............Aug. 13, 1:00 pm
CHINA ....Aug. 23, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria...Noon, Aug. 6 | Ethiopia...Noon, Sept. 3
Furnessia, Noon, Aug. 20 | C. of Rome, Noon, Sept. 10
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Superior...Aug. 3 | Gallia ....Aug. 10
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent.
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route. Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av., Rush-st., bridge. Tel., Express 76.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

FOR STATEROOMS AND TICKETS TO ALL summer resorts, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st. Summer tour book free.

Personally conducted parties around the world, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.

HO, FOR MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND THE "SAGUENAY," via R. and O. Nav. Co. steamers from Toronto, including the 1,000 Islands and "SHOOTING THE RAPIDS" of the St. Lawrence; colored panoramic map folder free on application. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GEORGIAN BAY STEAMERS—EXPRESS steamers "Majestic" and "City of Collingwood" leave Mackinac weekly and semi-weekly for Owen Sound and Collingwood; other steamers 4 times each week. Circulars free of WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday at 4 p. m., Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m., round trip daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spr'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Ac'm'd't'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D†11:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am

D—Dining car on this train.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Lake, San Francisco, Denver,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Portland, Des Moines		c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad.	† 8:30 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & West-	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
ern Minnesota	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. s8:30 a.m., †8:35 a.m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 am, s9:30 am, †11:30 am, †2 pm, *3 pm, 5 pm, *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans and Memphis Lim	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello, Ill. & Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Chicago, Cairo & N. Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	†11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 6:30 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex		† 1:30 pm

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	† 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Mpls & Sioux Falls	* 3:05 pm	*11:00 am
Rocky Mountain Limited, daily for Denver & Colorado Springs—Fast Flyer—runs via Omaha & Lincoln	* 4:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Atch'n, Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 7:15 pm
Big Five to Denver, C.Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Linc'n	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Davenport and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria, R. Isl'd & St. Joseph	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Peoria	*11:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Kan. City, Atchison & Texas	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Mon. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	* 3:00 pm	* 8:15 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C.Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	† 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	†10:30 pm	† 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	*10:30 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill	‡ 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	‡ 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	‡10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*6:10 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*5:10 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls, & N. Y. Ex.	*11:30 pm	*7:10 am
Detroit Express	* 8:50 am	*10:05 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*9:30 pm
Continental Lim., N.Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	*2:40 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubu-	† 6:45 am	†11:00 pm
que, Kan. City, St. Joseph,	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 19, 1898. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	* 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	* 7:20 am	† 2:10 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	† 9:05 pm
Detroit Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Grand Rapids & Bay View	* 8:45 pm	* 7:30 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	† 7:30 am
Atlantic Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‖Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 8:30 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:55 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:55 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:55 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:50 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:50 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	10:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 1:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

AMONG THE FOUL ODORS.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds Visits the Stock-Yards District.

SAYS REFORM IS NEEDED.

Will Attempt to Devise Plans to Abate the Sickening Nuisance.

CITY STREETS TO BE PAVED.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds made an inspection of the Stock-Yards district yesterday and returned saturated with various stenches. The result of his trip is the conviction that it will be necessary for him to spend several days of next week in the neighborhood of the yards in order to devise means for abating the foul odors which contaminate the city's atmosphere.

Dr. Reynolds, in company with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, drove directly from the City Hall to the hair drying fields near Ashland avenue and Fortieth street. The first smell encountered was from the gases which bubble up from the bottom of the putrid water of the South Fork of the Chicago River. Crossing the river, he was met by the odor from the hair fields. He discovered nearly twenty acres of rotting, bleaching hog bristles, in which 100 men were at work with rakes and pitchforks turning and dusting the hair so as to give life to portions of the odor which might be naturally lowly and retiring. They turned the hair again and again and drove the stench out over the city in all directions, subject to the whim of the winds.

These fields belong to Armour & Co., Wilkinson & Co. of Baltimore, and the Chicago Hair and Bristle company. The last is the largest and most energetic in its odor-producing effects. Here acres of hair were found drying and spread out. The Commissioner issued peremptory orders supplementary to the notices of his department that no more hair shall be spread there and that the stuff now there shall be removed as soon as possible.

Trip Through the Stock-Yards.

From the hair fields the commissioner turned to the Stock-Yards themselves, encountering on the way the combined odors of the river, hair, decaying sauerkraut, and fertilizer in freight cars. He entered the dark, sour-smelling covered drives near the Nelson Morris and Armour plants, where he met the accumulated odors of cattle pens, decaying filth, old grease, and burning meat from a variety of mysterious places.

At the Armour plant a guide was secured and a trip over a portion of the sewer system of that plant made. Open doors were found leading to sewers which carry the animal refuse from the packing-house, condensed by cool air into a sticky slime of grease and scraps of meats. These sewers are supposed to be the most cleanly in the yard. The journey ended with a drive through the cattle pens, which were found to be comparatively clean and free from odors.

The commissioner expressed himself as both surprised and disappointed by his trip. Some of the odors were far more strange and gigantic than he had expected, and others less objectionable. A long and searching investigation, he declared, will be necessary and many reforms must be instituted before the city can be rid of the nuisance which the quiet southern breezes have been wafting from the south for many years.

Streets to Be Paved.

More than twenty miles of streets are to be paved this summer at an estimated cost of $400,000. Following is the list as prepared by the Local Board of Improvements:

ASPHALT.

Sawyer avenue, between Armitage and Fullerton avenues.
Spalding avenue, between Armitage and Fullerton avenues.
Kimball avenue, between McLain and Fullerton avenues.
Belden avenue, between Kimball avenue and Humboldt Park boulevard.
Humboldt avenue, between Kimball avenue and Humboldt Park boulevard.
Dickens avenue, between Kimball and Kedzie avenues.
McLain avenue, between Sawyer and Kedzie avenues.
Vincennes avenue, between Sixty-third street and South Chicago avenue.
Albany avenue, between Central Park boulevard and Ohio street.

BRICK.

Hermitage avenue, between Madison and Lake streets.
Aberdeen street, between Sixty-third and Sixty-seventh streets.
Carpenter street, between Sixty-third and Sixty-seventh streets.
Green street, between Kinzie street and Chicago avenue.
La Salle avenue, between Illinois and Kinzie streets.
Canal street, between Twelfth street and river.
Clinton street, between Lake and Van Buren streets.
Despiaines street, between Lake and Van Buren streets.
Twelfth street, between Halsted and Ashland avenue.
Halsted street, between Twelfth street and river.

GRANITE.

Canal street, between Harrison and Twelfth streets.
Canal street, between Milwaukee avenue and Fulton street.
Jefferson street, between Lake and Van Buren streets.
Twelfth street, between Canal and Halsted streets.
Halsted street, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets.

CEDAR.

Jefferson street, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets.
Clinton street, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets.
Despiaines street, between Van Buren and Twelfth streets.

MACADAM.

Wrightwood avenue, between Clark street and Lincoln avenue.
Winthrop avenue, between Lawrence avenue and Ainsley street.
Princeton avenue, between Garfield boulevard and Sixty-third street.

When Mayor Harrison returns to the city Vice President C. L. Bonney of the Chicago General railway company says he hopes to secure permission to run cars east to Lake Michigan. In the meantime he says patrons of the Twenty-second street line will have to pay an extra nickel or walk east from Wentworth avenue until the trouble between the Chicago City railway company and the Chicago General company is settled.

The widow of Inspector Schaack was yesterday awarded a pension of $1,125 a year by the Police Pension board. The widow of Lieutenant Max Kipley was awarded $50 a month.

Commissioner McGann declared yesterday that city contractors have no right to collect from owners of the large office buildings for street cleaning. The city pays for the work.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Browning was requested by the Civil Service board to take immediate steps to have the injunction preventing the appointment of new ward superintendents dissolved.

Permission was granted the North Chicago Street railroad company yesterday to connect its trolley wires in Clybourn avenue, between Southport avenue and Clybourn place.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS.

Chicago to Omaha.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has just placed in service two magnificent electric lighted trains between Chicago and Omaha, leaving Chicago daily at 6:15 p. m., arriving Omaha at 8:20 a. m.; and leaving Omaha at 5:45 p. m., arriving Chicago at 8:25 a. m. Each train is lighted throughout by electricity, has buffet smoking cars, drawing-room sleeping cars, dining cars, and chair cars, and they run over the best railroad to the Nebraska metropolis. Excursion tickets to the Omaha Exposition are now on sale and can be purchased with sleeping car tickets at ticket office, 95 Adams street; and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

Growth of Intemperance in Norway.

The people of Norway are greatly alarmed at the spread of liquor drinking among them.

DOCTORS STAND WITH SURGEON NICHOLAS SENN.

Chicago Physicians Believe His Criticism of Shafter for Neglect of Medical Precaution in Cuba Is Based on Facts.

Dr. Nicholas Senn's letter from Siboney, Cuba, to THE TRIBUNE, published yesterday morning, in which he charged General Shafter with neglect of the medical department in its effort to stamp out yellow fever, has stirred up not only the friends of the soldier in Cuba but the medical profession in the city. The physicians generally take the ground that Dr. Senn must be right in his strictures against the military commanders, as he is a man of notably conservative temperament and would make no charges which he did not feel to be eminently just.

"Dr. J. B. Murphy said: "The past has always shown that there is no due regard for the importance of the medical department of the army. All nations are alike in this respect. The purely military end of the service is built up to the sacrifice of everything. More soldiers always die of disease than of bullets, yet past experience seems to have taught governments but little in this respect. It always has been the case—the military men do not recognize the value of the medical service until it is too late. Then they hurriedly attempt to remedy a great wrong. I received a telegram tonight concerning one of my medical associates, Dr. Lempke, who is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. He went with the Third Regiment. The conditions are such that even an experienced physician cannot guard himself from disease. I have no doubt that Dr. Senn's criticism of the army officials is just. When more consideration is given to the medical branch of the service then will disease be reduced to a minimum. Governments must eventually come to regard the medical as coimportant with the military end."

"Dr. Senn is one of the most conservative men in the profession," said Health Commissioner Reynolds, "and his letter must be given weight. Every one recognizes that the sanitary condition of an army is of the first importance, and it is difficult to believe that General Shafter refused the medical department the proper aid in stamping out disease. While possibly there might be a momentary friction between the two branches of the service, I think they will be found to be working in harmony now."

"Dr. Senn is a man of unusual attainments, but I think he may be a little hard on General Shafter," said Dr. Daniel R. Brower. "General Shafter's position has been one of many difficulties and it may be that he was not able to fight the Spaniards and the fever at the same time. The soldiers have had a hard time of it, and all the care in the world would not have kept a large number of them from having become sick."

"If General Shafter or the officers under him have acted as Dr. Senn says they have it was a cruel reward for patriotism," said Dr. Bayard Holmes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. "The surgeon in a place like Santiago should be the supreme officer of the camp so far as sanitary orders are concerned. The yellow fever at Santiago will result in a terrible death rate. This talk about mildness is wrong. The fever is always mild at the start. Dr. Senn is a man of great integrity and seldom reaches a wrong conclusion."

SHIFTS IN SCHOOL COMMITTEES

President Harris Gives Out Corrections in the List as Issued—Andrews on Labor.

President Harris of the Board of Education ...nd yesterday the announced list of committee appointments did not harmonize with the list read to the board on Wednesday night, the stenographer who made up the list having got hold of a tentative arrangement instead of that finally decided upon. Following are the changes in the list as made by Mr. Harris:

Trustee Adams takes the place of Trustee Sexton in district No. 1; Trustee Sexton takes President Harris' place in district No. 2; Trustee Mark goes to district No. 4 in place of Trustee Adams; President Harris switches to Trustee Mark's place in district No. 7. Trustee Walleck, who was overlooked in the matter of chairmanships, becomes chairman of the Rules committee in place of Trustee Meier, and is assigned to the School Fund committee in place of Trustee Rogers, and also to the Manual Training committee in place of Joseph Schwab. Trustee Downey is assigned to the Committee on Drawing and to the Committee on Physical Culture in place of Trustee Trude.

The future of Assistant Superintendent Lane probably will be left to the determination of Superintendent Andrews. It is not known whether Mr. Lane will be given work under Dr. Andrews or sent to an eighth district to be formed.

Dr. Andrews left for the East yesterday to close up his relations with Brown University.

Members of the School board who are urging the passage of Trustee Sherwood's resolution requesting all Board of Education mechanics to join labor unions discovered yesterday an unexpected ally in Superintendent Andrews. In a lecture delivered before the Chicago High School association March 16, 1895, Dr. Andrews set forth his views on the subject in the following language:

"The laboring masses within large limits have in remuneration for their toil whatever they unitedly demand. Why do not laborers stand together thus and secure better pay? For the simple reason that a large section of them, having no idea of what life should be, are willing to work for almost any wages that may keep them from starvation. It is the readiness on the part of so many to accept a dog's life, the crumbs, the dirt, that worsts labor wholly or in part in all its battles. Trade unions endeavor to decrease the evils, and would do so if all craftsmen would join and faithfully execute their pledges."

ALLEGED ROBBERS STILL HELD.

Examination of Suspected Assailants of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faeil Is Deferred.

Maurice Hanlon, Odie Delobeau, and Frank Maher, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the assault and robbery of Henry Faeil and his wife on Tuesday afternoon at their home, 5130 Wabash avenue, were not arraigned for hearing before Justice Quinn yesterday. They will be held a few days for the purpose of securing additional evidence. Although they have been identified by Mrs. Faeil as the men who assaulted her they protest their innocence.

Scottish Societies' Picnic.

The picnic and games of the Associated Scottish Societies of Chicago, under the direction of the Caledonian society, will take place at Burlington Park tomorrow. A large delegation of Scots will arrive from Milwaukee by the morning boat and will be escorted by a band of pipers to the Union Depot.

OUTING OF VEGETARIANS.

CHICAGO SOCIETY MAKES ITS ANNUAL TRIP TO ST. JOSEPH.

Elaborate Banquet Taken from Chicago Goes Astray and the Excursionists Have an Improvised Meal—Missing Repast Captured and Enjoyed on the Return Voyage—Questions of Doubting Passengers Answered Between Courses.

One hundred and fifty hungry members of the Chicago Vegetarian society and their guests sat on the shadiest grass plot in St. Joseph, Mich., yesterday, and waited in vain during three long hours for the food prepared for their anti-carniverous banquet.

The food in the meantime had remained on the steamer, and was on the way to Benton Harbor, to which place the City of Milwaukee had proceded after depositing the green-badged vegetarian passengers at St. Joseph. When the excursionists found that their repast had gone for the day they ransacked the vegetable gardens of St. Joseph, bought peaches by the basketful, and served an impromptu meal of these, supplemented by the fragmentary contents of sundry luncheon boxes, in place of the scheduled banquet.

The boxes and barrels containing the courses of the banquet were corraled on the homeward trip and served then. A lecture went with every dish. There were packing cases of nuttose and nuttolina, which the vegetarians declare contain all the principles of meat and are perfect substitutes for it; barrels of Saratoga chips and doughnuts fried in cocoa butter, nut seasoned crackers, nut butter sandwiches, hogsheads of golden nectar, which is the vegetarian for cereal coffee, and iced cream nectar.

As an appetizer a question box was prepared, where any query regarding vegetarian diet asked by passengers was answered by Dr. J. D. Craig.

It was the regular midsummer outing of the society and the members of the party spent their time on the trip to and from St. Joseph in discussing the various articles of their faith and the injuries wrought on the human system by a diet of meat. Less serious minded passengers watched the green-badged excursionists with great curiosity, several joining in the debates and asking many questions of a more or less serious nature. One argument often repeated by the vegetarians was that the strongest Turkish porters subsist entirely on a diet of cucumbers and onions.

Miss Mullin, President of the St. Joseph Humane society, acted as conductor of the party. Among the members of the society present were:

President, Mrs. W. F. Atchinson; Vice President, Mrs. J. Bell Bombaugh; Secretary, M. L. Jacobs, Mrs. and Mrs. Charles H. Kerr, M. Phelon, Mrs. Carrica Le Favre, the Rev. Wilbur F. Atchison, Miss Orra Paine, Dr. J. D. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Snyder, Mrs. J. L. Francis, Mrs. Ellen Eames De Graff, Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler, Caroline A. Huiting, Charles Haskins, Mrs. Haskins, Professor Bronson, Mrs. Forwerg, Dr. J. L. Price, Miss Mary Howe Stewart, Miss Stella Stewart, Mrs. S. Eckstorm, Miss Janie Eckstorm, L. V. Hoag, and, Miss Ida Lewis, Miss Erwin, Miss Blanche Erwin, A. L. Metcalf, Eugene Hall, Mrs. S. S. Hill, Miss Mary Hill.

GAHAN BEGINS ACTIVE WORK.

Returns to Take Up Campaign Preliminaries—Powers May Cause a Democratic Defeat.

Thomas Gahan, Democratic nominee for County Treasurer, returned from West Baden yesterday and began his preparations for opening the campaign. He said his first move would be to call the Central committee together next week and take up the Senatorial contests in the First and Second Districts for settlement. An effort will also be made to adjust the Congressional tangle in the Fifth District, where E. T. Noonan and Frank Kinnare both claim to be the regular nominee.

Strong efforts are being made by Democratic leaders to mollify Alderman Powers and get him in line for the county ticket. But Mr. Powers refuses to be mollified. He declares that Camillo Volini's nomination for County Commissioner makes it impossible for him to supoprt the ticket. Volini is Alderman Powers' bitterest political enemy in the Nineteenth Ward. The Alderman admits that he forced him to spend $5,000 more to make a winning campaign last spring than otherwise would have been necessary. But the leaders say they cannot pull Volini out of the race to please Powers.

The situation is giving the Harrison-Gahan-Burke machine a great deal of trouble. Powers exerts his influence over the entire Ryan faction. Volini's strength lies chiefly among the Italians.

Another thing Mr. Powers objects to doing is to humiliate himself in the eyes of his followers by submitting to the nomination of Volini. He believes it would put an end to his political career. The only way he sees now is to cause the Nineteenth Ward to go Republican next fall.

OPERA TO AID LA RABIDA.

"Cinderella" Given at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jones—Hyde Park Children Participate.

The opera of "Cinderella" was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jones, 46 East Fifty-third street, last evening, by the Hyde Park Juvenile Dramatic association. The performance was under the auspices of a number of Hyde Park society women, for the benefit of La Rabida Sanitarium at Jackson Park. A substantial sum was realized. The performance was entirely by children whose ages ranged from 8 to 14 years. Among the side features of the entertainment was a skirt dance by the Misses Marguerite and Marion Booth, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Booth of 44 East Fifty-third street. Clarence Manzur gave a violin solo. The performance throughout showed evidence of careful training.

Sailed on the Manitou.

Among the Chicago people who sailed on the steamship Manitou yesterday (Thursday, July 28, at 11 a. m.) were the following:

C. B. Meyer, E. G. Barrett, Mrs. Emmons Cobb, F. Wenderoth, Miss S. C. Rogers, Miss E. F. Dawson, S. D. W. DeVitt and wife, Miss Emilia DeVitt, J. R. Bowman and wife, J. H. Greer and wife, Mrs. George Fisher and daughter, Mrs. T. G. Springer, Miss Ethel Vaughn, Mrs. C. L. Strobel and two children, General H. A. Wheeler, A. J. Muilene and wife, C. W. Lewis and wife, Miss Mabel Lewis, K. V. R. Lansing, Miss Frida Manhausen, Y. H. Chantler, Dr. McQuarrie, Mrs. J. A. Gaynor, Miss Estelle Gaynor, Charles Dumftner, Mrs. Dr. C. P. Caldwell, Mrs. H. P. Gray, W. R. Walker, J. Keller and wife, Mrs. G. H. Pearsall and two children, Mrs. T. S. Phillips, Miss B. Phillips, F. H. Meyer, Mrs. C. E. Henson, Sam B. Thomas, Miss C. Arnold, Miss Victoria Ward, Miss Frances Beidler, Miss Cora DeVitt Miss Hannah DeVitt, Mrs. E. M. Loose, Mrs. E. A. Hunt, Mrs. Charles Doton, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Harold C. McDonald, Dr. E. J. Doerfler, F. Wiesman, Miss Gertrude Lewis, J. H. Houghton and wife, Miss Grace Lansing, Miss May Cross, Dr. George Bell, C. F. Gunther, Miss T. F. Gaynor, Mrs. P. Cavanaugh, Mrs. A. J. Logan, F. H. Taylor and wife, Miss Alice Gray, Dr. G. W. Newton and wife and two children, Ralph Keller, Mrs. L. G. Fisher, Miss T. S. Phillips, Dr. Willoughby Walling and wife.

Men's Trousers

$1.95, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, and $5.00.

Not the common Clothing Store Pants; neat fitting, correct, hand-shrunk, and shaped Trousers. Fit equal, even better, than custom made Trousers at three times the above prices—all sizes for regular, fat, and slim built men.

Fancy and Plain Linen Crash Trousers, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

Linen Crash Suits, plain and fancy, $1.95, $3.50, $5.00 to $7.50.

All our 50c, 75c, and $1.00 Straw Hats, your choice for 25c.

$1.00 White Duck Trousers, 50c.

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE,

N. W. Corner State and Quincy-sts.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Clearing Sales on 1st, 2d and 3d floors.

"SUMMER GOODS MUST GO."

Clearing Sale Hot Weather Clothing for Boys.



This morning inaugurates a clearing sale of strictly hot weather clothing for boys and young men. The department must be cleared for the receipt of Fall goods now on the way, hence these exceptionally low prices:

Boys' Negligee Blouses, made of fine Scotch Wash Cheviot, with turn-down shirt collar—a large variety of handsome shirting patterns—sizes 8 to 15 years—only 30 dozen of them left—full $1.00 values—to go at.... 50c

Wash Sailor Suits in blue and brown striped regatta cloth, handsomely braided on cuffs, collar and shields—these are regularly $1.50 suits, but we have 500 of them left which we will close out at, each..... 80c

Summer Hat Clearing—
We have a big collection of odds and ends in Hats, Caps and Tam O'Shanters of every description—headwear that we have been selling during the height of the season at $1.00, 75c and 50c—and the general clearing price to clear the whole stock is..... 19c

Boys' Negligee Shirts—
We offer the last 15 dozen of our Garner's first quality Percale Negligee Shirts, with attached collar and cuffs—sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 14, for boys, youths and small men—real $1.00 values—for..... 69c

Clearing Sale Girls' & Misses' Summer Dresses.



We are going to clear out all of the Summer Dresses in our Girls' and Misses' department on the 3d floor, almost without reference to cost or value—sizes run from 6 to 14 years, and you have your choice from a large collection of broken lines, odds and ends, etc., at prices that will surprise you.

Pretty Percale Dresses—ruffled shoulders trimmed with washable braid—75c qualities reduced to 25c—$1.50 qualities reduced to 50c.

Russian and Sailor Blouses and Eton Jacket effects—a handsome and dressy line of Summer Suits in Galatea and regatta cloth, duck and pique—broken sizes to be cleared out at half price.

$3.00 Dresses for $1.50 $5.00 Dresses for $2.50

Girls' one and two piece Cloth Dresses—an attractive assortment in Shepherd Plaids and Checks, French Challies and Fancy Mixtures—waists handsomely trimmed with silks, ribbons and braids—stylish and up-to-date—sizes 6 to 14 years—at about one-third ordinary prices—

$9.00 Dresses $2.50 $12.00 Dresses $3.75 $15.00 Dresses $5.00

Girls' and Misses' Shirtwaists.

No other house in the city has carried a complete line of Girls' and Misses' Shirtwaists such as we have throughout the season, but the time has come when we must clear out the remainders of the stock, hence we offer handsome stylish Waists in percale and gingham, sizes 8 to 16 years, at these reductions:

75c Waists for 25c $1.00 Waists for 50c

Summer Hats.

Whether you wear a Sailor or Trimmed Hat, we are sure to suit both your taste and your pocketbook in our Millinary department.



Fine Milan Braid Sailors, double brim, best finish, Knox style, made by men's hatters of same stock used in the best gentlemen's hats..... $1.00

White Milan Sailors, single brim—$1.50 quality... 75c

Jumbo Rough Braid Sailors, with all silk band—silk tipped—worth $1.25.... 45c

All of our colored, untrimmed, hand sewed Hats, in values up to $2.75 will be closed out this week at..... 45c

Girls' Hats—the "Kenwood" and "North Shore"—those pretty and popular Girls' Trimmed Hats that we sold at $2.45 and $3.75 a few weeks ago have now been reduced for final clearance to..... $1.10

Women's Great 5c Collar Sale



We want to dispose of 3,000 dozen Women's Linen Collars today and tomorrow, and to do so have equipped a temporary Collar salesroom near the Washington street door on the main floor. There will be a crowd around it, for we are offering your choice of a score of this season's shapes, all sizes, in collars that sell at 12½c to 15c, for, each..... 5c

Cuffs to match Collars, 25c values..... 10c

Great 10c Sale of Ascots, etc. For this special sale we have taken a hundred gross Women's Ascot Puffs, Ascot Ties, Eton Ties, Stock Ties, Bows, in silk, cheviot, and pique—ties that sell at 25c and above, and reduce their price to, each..... 10c



Summer Skirts. Third floor.

We have an exceptionally fine assortment of Summer Outing Skirts that we offer at..... $1.95

White Pique Skirts—$5.00 values for $3.95—$7.50 values for $5.00.

Colored Pique Skirts—very pretty patterns at $3.95 and $2.95.

Silk Waists.

Some handsome creations in fancy stripes or fine checks—$7.50 values for..... $5.00

Men's Negligee Shirts.

As every Chicagoan has doubtless heard, before this, of our great sale of Men's Negligee Shirts, this little item is only by way of a reminder. You know there are two separate purchases—one of an unequaled line of Shirts in Madras and cheviot, with two pockets, large pearl buttons, round-cornered detachable cuffs, felled seams, the handsomest of patterns, perfectly made—full $1.50 value for..... $1.05



The other lot is equally good for its selling price, comprising a great variety of patterns in Madras and cheviot—some with collar and cuffs attached, laundered—others with no collar and with detachable cuffs—Shirts that ordinarily sell at $1.00, $1.25 and higher for..... 75c

Men's "Dollar" Belts, 50c—There's scarcely a day that some customer does not tell us that he has a Belt exactly like the ones we are selling for 50c, and that it cost him $1.00. These visitors recognize that the belt is a full dollar value, but they're only sorry they bought before our 50c belt sale was on. The Belts are made of the best leather, with harness buckles, and are silk stitched—full $1.00 value for..... 50c

The "Beacon" lightweight Suspender—a Suspender manufactured expressly to wear in hot weather with negligee costumes—no elastic next to the body, and therefore not affected by perspiration—light in weight, strong, handsome in pattern, fast colors—50c values for..... 25c

All the 50c Neckties Reduced to 25c.

We have gone clear through our stock of Men's Neckwear and reduced all of the 50c summer Ties to 25c. There is such an immense variety in styles, patterns, makes, goods, etc., that we cannot enumerate them here, but to-day and to-morrow you will have your pick of our 50c Ties for..... 25c

Men's Underwear Clearing—Until the stock is exhausted we offer your choice of Men's Shirts and Drawers in balbriggan and lisle thread—white and ecru—plain and ribbed—75c values for..... 45c

Men's Bicycle Hose—Today and Saturday we will hold a special sale of Men's Bicycle Stockings in all the latest effects in plaids and stripes, turn-over tops, with and without feet—values up to $1.00 for..... 45c

Friday Tribune, July 29.

Washable Suits Blouse Waists—FOR BOYS— at great reductions.

Our midsummer clearing sale is now in progress and we are pleased to say that never in the history of this house have conditions been *so favorable for extraordinary values*, or enabled us to give *greater reductions* in a clearance sale than now.

The reductions on many lines of washable suits are more than half the regular prices—selling for less than half.

The reductions on Blouse Waists, Boys' Crash Suits, and White Duck Pants are *20 per cent from the regular prices.* They are:

FAUNTLEROY BLOUSES in fancy and white.
FANCY SAILOR BLOUSES—latest novelties included.
BOYS' BLOUSES—attached and detached collars.
BOYS' TWO-PIECE CRASH SUITS—long or knee pants.
BOYS' CRASH BICYCLE SUITS.
BOYS' CRASH PANTS—long or knee lengths.
BOYS' WHITE DUCK TROUSERS—long or knee lengths.

WASHABLE SUITS—The assortment is still large and contains *all* prevailing styles, as well as many handsomest exclusive styles. The discount on this line runs up to 60 per cent off of regular prices—*more than half off.*

Early Saturday Closing.

Beginning Saturday, July 30, to August 27, inclusive, this store will close at 6 p. m.

BROWNING KING & CO.

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CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 to 115 State-st.

Men's Silk & Fancy Underwear

At One-Third Actual Value.

$3.00 Qualities for $1.00.

A SEASON of unprecedented fine Summer Silk Underwear selling leaves us with many odd and broken lots—a few of them slightly soiled—we are determined to clean up this stock by Saturday noon—to make the clearance sure we have marked all our high-class handsome Men's Silk Underwear at less than cost of importation.

Men's Silk Shirts and Drawers—all those cool, really handsome effects which you have seen repeatedly displayed and never marked at less than $2.50 to $3.00 per garment—Friday and Saturday..... $1.00

Men's Silk and Lisle Shirts and Drawers in Novia and blue—Underwear that you have never seen sold at less than $2.00—Friday and Saturday's price does not cover cost of manufacture—all to go at..... $1.00

Men's Hose—Men's Silk Plaited Half Hose—tan and black—also extra fine Black and Tan Lisle—90c values—at..... 42c

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